LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

THE FOILED PLAN.-In regard to John

Morgan's late raid, we are in possession of

establish by direct testimony. Before Morgan

started upon his expedition, he fully explained

the rebel plan, of which that expedition was

a part. He was to make no attack upon

Ohio, sweeping everything before him, at-

tracting the whole of public attention in that

direction, and breaking up all the railroad

communications by which reinforcements for

the defence of Louisville could be sent. Im-

into Kentucky with the very considerable

force under his command, capture Louisville,

and then the two, Buckner and Morgan, were

to make a simultaneous rush upon Cincinnati.

but events occurred to interrupt and defeat it. Vicksburg and Port Hudsen fell and Gen.

Rosecrans advanced sooner than the rebels

expected. Buckner couldn't possibly be

spared from where he was. A courier was

despatched post-haste to stop John Morgan,

but he was too late; when he arrived. Morgan

was across the Ohio. The rest of the story is

INVASION OF KENTUCKY -It will be seen

from our despatches, that Col. Sanders's regi-

ment, after a hard fight, has been driven back

from Richmond, Madison county, with con-

siderable loss, by a superior force of rebels,

supposed by some to be the advance of a

greater force still. There was much excite-

ment at Lexington vesterday, and the city

was put under martial law, but at the last ac-

It is very probable that a formidable rebel

force has undertaken or is about to under-

take the invasion of Kentucky. We hope

It seems likely that the sudden and unex-

pected advance upon Richmond and to the

Kentucky River is a part of the extensive in-

vasion which has been so long and so con-

fidently expected as a means of securing a

prc-rebellion Governor and Legislature in this

The decease of the distinguished statesman,

the Constitution and the Union. Such a man is Hon. James F. Robinson, Governor of Ken-tucky. His term of office as Governor expires in September next. His high character, un-swerving loyalty and devotion to the Govern-

"with all his blushing honors thick upon

him." He is either a prodigal to waste his

treasures, or a miser afraid to let the world

we, press on like a mighty avalanche and

ward action, and no standing still; no com-

promise with rebels in arms; "no surrender,"

as Gen. Grant said to Pemberton at Vicks-

burg, "except as prisoners of war." The

American Union flies the eagles of victory

and spurns the doves of peace when their

olive branches are intertwined with dishonor

not as the commander of a great army, bu

an expedition. Give him from 20,000 to 40 .-

000 men under Gen. Meade, or by himself on

the Peninsula, and let him try once more.

Like Stonewill Jackson to the rebels, Hooker

iary, expeditionary capacity. Let him go to

his old place, and renew the laurels of 1862."

Camp Morton at Indianapolis have been com-

pelled to disgorge the money they stole during

their raid, and the Journal presumes it will

be handed over to Gen. Burnside to distribute

among the citizens of Ohio and Indiana who

have been plundered. We did not learn what

amount was obtained, but as nearly every

probably go a good way toward repairing the

nan had a pretty considerable pile, it will

There was a report in brisk circulation

among the rebels yesterday that John Mor-

gan wasn't captured at all-that he escaped

ross the river, and then, as a piece of mad

waggery, telegraphed with his own hand the

account of his capture. The poor rebs actually

exulted in this absurd rumor. They must be

hard up for comfort. Are they not still in-

The mother of General John and Col.

-in-law. We can respect a mother's feel-

Dick Morgan has gone to Cincinnati for the

ings, but oh that the thousands of poor

mourning mothers whom John Morgan has

SENT NORTH .- Two hundred and fifty pris-

oners were sent North on Sunday night from

the Military Prison in this city to Camp Chase,

Ohio. They went over the Indianapolis rail-

road to Seymour, and hence to Cincinnati

under strong guard. They were prisoners

The Union officers who were captured

during Straight's raid, have ever since been

confined in the prisons at Richmond. We

hope this fact will not be overlooked when

aking disposition of the rebel officers taken

One of Morgan's Lieutenants, a pris-

A wealthy Marvlander named Cashal

oner at Columbus, says that the whole force

captured by Rosecrans's army, and sent here

made desolate could again behold their chil-

purpose of seeing her sons and Basil Duke her

credulous about Vicksburg?

dren in life and happiness!

from time to time.

in Morgan's raid.

Says the Springfield Republican, and

this terrible rebellion. We want for-

know he possesses them.

able proposals.

Crittenden sit so gracefully.

that the State may not be unprepared.

counts the excitement was said to be sub

To the rebel mind, the plan seemed feasible,

Louisville, but to go through Indiana and

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GEO. D. PRENTICE. Editors.

AGENTS.

han dreensburg E. S. Kaumaab, Hustonbiley, Mt. Vernon, J. M. Lambdin, HopkinsJr., Caseryile,
Harrodsburg, Dr. H. L. Givens, Lagrange,
r, Columbia, W. T. Coulter, Eikton,
don's Mayslick,
deford, Augusta,
Berry's Station. Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkinsdiler, Campbells, J. A. Richart, Owingsville, ston, Crab Orchard. J. L. Magee, Cynthiana,

MONDAY, JULY 27, 3 A. M.

We published, Wednesday, the letter of estructions from Jeff Davis to Mr. Stephens when the latter and Mr. Ould set out from Richmond for Washington to endeavor to effect new negotiations in regard to the exchange and parole of prisoners. Mr. Davis's avowed desire to place the war on a civilized footing and to divest it of all savage features is in itself right, and we hope that it is sin-

duct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies." Jeff Davis may well call this "the unheard-of conduct of Federal officers," for certainly he has never heard of it. There has women, and children were driven from their homes by Federal officers for the reason alledged by him or for any reason. And his effrontery in making the charge is astounding. The whole country is familiar with the fact, that he himself and his Congress full two years ago passed a law, that all persons in the rebel Confederacy who should fail to take the oath of allegiance by a named day should be treated as foreign enemies-that is, hung, imprisoned, or exiled. And the law was inexorably executed. Tens of thousands of ons, who lived in the South, are now in the loyal States, stripped of their homes and ossessions and driven into banishment for the crime of not violating their allegiance to the United States Government. Such are to be found in our city, men and women and children, and they are to be found in every city outside of the rebel lines. Let us mark ticularly the conduct of the rebels in East Tennessee and in our own State, where nonmbatants, infirm old men, women, and chiliren, have been barbarously driven off by he application of the torch, while husbands and fathers have been hung, before the very eyes of their agonized wives and children, for the simple crime of devotion to their country. In the fall of the first year of the rebellion, Col. W. B. Wood, then in command of a Confederate regiment at or near Knoxville, wrote to the rebel Scretary of War for instructions as to ion should be made of the large meer of "Union men" he had taken prisoncited the following reply

WAR DEPARTMENT Sir: Your report of the 20th instant is re-ceived, and I now proceed to give you the de-sired instructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you among the traitors of East Ten-

First. All such as can be identified in hav-ing been engaged in bridge burning are to be tried summarily by drumbead court-martial, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bo-dies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt

aged are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscalosa, la, there to be kept imprisoned at the depot dected by the Government for prisoners of

wer.

Whenever you can discover that arms are concentrated by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. The time for such measures is past. They are to be held as prisoners of war, and held in juil till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the government.
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of War.
Col. W. B. Woon, Knoxville, Tennessee.
P. S. Judge Patterson, Col. Pickens, and other ringleaders of the same class, must be sent at once to Turschors to its insurances.

ent at once to Tuscaloosa to jail as prisoners

Here it will be seen that all the "Union men" arrested, even when they had not been engaged in bridge burning, were to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent to Tuscaloosa to be kept imprisoned. But women and children were not exempted from the penalty of being driven from home. Col. Churchwell Provost Marshal at Knoxville, on the 23d April, 1862, proclaimed to "the disaffected people of East Tennessee" that all refugees should "have their wives and children sent to their care in Kentucky, or beyond the Confederate State lines at their own expense." The loyal men who remained at home were to be sent to an Alabama prison, yet at the same time this Confederate Haynau said that the families of those who subsequently left should "be sent immediately after them" as "the women and children must be taken care of by husbands and fathers, either in East Tennessee or in the Lincoln Government," And in the face of this record, Jeff Davis has the unblushing effrontery to write that letter of instructions to A. H. Stephens!

The rebel President told his Commissioners to endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to prevent the constant difficulties that have arisen and are arising. But whatever difficulties have arisen originated with the rebels. It was they who stopped the exchange of captured offiers-stopped it we scarcely know upon what frivolous pretext. They deliberately adopted the policy of accumulating all the commissioned Federal officers they could possibly obtain, their purpose being to put themselves in a position to be able to force us into anything they pleased at any time they pleased by holding up to us the threat of executing those of- at Vicksburg, July 10th: cers. Of course we had to adopt a countervailing policy. We had no alternative. we should parole rebel prisoners while the rebels parole no Union prisoners, our conduct would be that of fools. We have but done

what we were driven to do. The rebel President hade his Commissi call the attention of the Federal administration to the case of two rebels executed as soies by order of Gen. Burnside in pursuance of the entence of a court-martial. The rebel authorities, it is well known, have designated two Federal officers in prison at Richmond to be shot in retaliation for the execution of the two spies, and the Federal administration has given notice, that, if this deed of atrocity be done, it will be avenged by the death o two rebel prisoners of still higher rank. Mr. Davis may well recoil from the fearful consequences in prospect and seek refuge in negotiation, especially when he considers, that, in | in the Indiana and Ohio boot stores without spite of all that he and his armies have been recognizing them as free-booters.

able to do, we hold three times as many cap-The Journal actually affirms the substantial statement about our meeting with Captain Hines. We now denounce the whole story as a falsehood. There is not a word of truth in the representation of our meeting Capt. Hines—not a word of truth in it. It is, in short, a lie. The Journal, seriously to all appearance, wants to know if we did not assure Captain Hires of our gratification at seeing him. Not tive officers as they do. He says that the two rebel prisoners were executed for no other reason than that they were engaged in the recruiting service in Kentucky. In saying this, says what he doesn't know and what isn't true. He hasn't seen the proceedwhich to a will we denote the man who affirms it is a liar.—Democrat. ings of the court-martial and doesn't know what was proved by the testimony. At any rate that testimony convinced a court, made

up of highly intelligent and unquestionably

humane officers, that the prisoners were spies

in the eye of the law and in the eye of fact,

and Jeff Davis has no right to question the

decision of the tribunal. The prisoners would

not have been convicted for recruiting in

Kentucky within lines held by the rebels,

but they were recruiting within the actual

lines of our troops and in the disguise of citi-

zens' clothes. The military tribunals of any

civilized country in the world would convict

enemies as spies under similar circumstances.

The rebel military authorities have executed

hundreds of our officers and soldiers as spies

in pursuance of the decisions of courts-mar-

tial, and we have not complained of it; and

they have executed hundreds of others

without so much as the forms of trial.

and we have not, as we should have

done, complained even of that. We

have fallen short of our duty to ourselves

in regard both to complaint and retaliation.

If John Morgan or any other repel beats out

the brains of a Federal officer for fainting in

an attempt to keep up, on foot, with fast-trav-

elling rebel cavalry, as was done between

ernment thinks it all right, but, if a Federal

Major General executes two spies, regularly

tried and regularly convicted, the country is

notified that murder shall be done upon

Federal officers. Negotiation or no nego-

tiation, retaliation or no retaliation, con-

victed rebel spies will be punished,

and, if this shall provoke a hellish war-

fare, it must come, be the consequences as

awful as they may. 'All those consequences

will be like mountains upon the heads of the

guilty authors and supporters of the rebellion.

There is no reason why the two Governments,

the genuine and the bogus, should not ex-

change captured officers as they formerly did

and as other Governments have always done,

but, if the worst must come, the first shriek

for mercy will undoubtedly come from the re-

bellion. We doubt if there was any very valid

and Ould at Washington, but, if the rebel

President wants the policy of the two Gov-

ernments toward each other established upon

the principles of justice and humanity, he can

easily communicate his views otherwise than

The reading of the Davis and Stephens cor-

respondence forcibly reminds us that our

Government, far from being too severe to-

ward spies, has scarcely exhibited a thou-

sandth part of the severity demanded. It is

notorious, that, as a general rule, rebels can

come into our lines and report upon every-

thing they see and go unpunished. If tried

by court-martial and convicted, they are gen-

erally pardoned, but not in one case in ten

are they tried at all, even though their offence

is matter of notoriety. The number of spies

executed by us since the war commenced may

be enumerated within the columns of units

whereas thousands of our men, as we said

above, have been executed by the rebels for

this offence, and most of them without the

form of trial. Look at the practical re-

sult. The rebels are kept informed of

our rumbers, our position, our move-

ments, and our condition. The information

can readily be obtained for the asking. But

we know nothing comparatively of them be-

informer is a comparatively safe thing for reb-

els, but fearfully dangerous for Union men.

How can we hold our general officers respon-

sible for permitting an enemy to escape, when

all information regarding that enemy is denied

them by the so-called war measures of their

superiors! Witness the movements of all our

armies since the war began; and it will be

found that, in every movement of importance

we have suffered serious loss from want

of knowledge as to the enemy's move-

ments. If General Meade had been able to

obtain the information, which he should have

had, Lee's army would ere this have been

disbanded or destroyed. If Gen. Hooker had

known as much of Lee's movements as Lee

knew of his, the rebels could not have sent

their army north of the Potomac. Our pre-

cious economy in government affairs has been

very detrimental to us-the economy which

forbids the execution of the rebel spy and

compels us thereby to lose thousands of

our best men. The army sees this, but

subordination ties its tongue. We all see it

be any new arrangements for exchanging

prisoners let it be distinctly notified to the

rebels that every spy taken shall be hanged,

and that any attempt at retaliation by the

murder of our officers, held by them as pris-

oners of war, will be terribly avenged. The

safety of our armies and the hope of crushing

out the rebellion depend most materially upon

the action which the Government may take

We have full confirmation of the bar-

crous murder of surrendered Union men by

Morgan's fellow scoundrels in Cumberland

county. When he crossed the river at Burkes-

rille, early in July, he attacked a small de-

the bottom grounds of Marrowbone creek.

Our men were overpowered by superior num-

bers: Capt. James Wilson, with others of the

Twelfth Kentucky cavalry, hurried to their

assistance, but reached the spot too late. Capt

Wilson informs us that he conversed with two

of the men of the Ninth before they died, and

they stated when Morgan's men dashed upon

them and called upon them to surrender,

knowing resistance to be useless, they did so

Their captors then demanded their pocket-

books and their guns, and afterwards delib-

erately shot them with their own weapons.

Some of the mounted rebels leaned from their

borses, placed their carbines to the very hearts

of our poor fellows, and thus butchered them.

As these facts can be proved beyond all con-

troversy, we cannot see why some of the

scoundrels of the Morgan gang should not

suffer by way of retaliation. If Gen. Barn-

side wishes to take the matter up, Capt. James

Wilson, of the Twelfth Kentucky cavalry,

THE RESULT AT VICKSBURG .- The New Al-

bany Ledger has the following facts with

reference to the surrender of Vicksburg, and

our captures there, which it obtained of Major

I. P. Smith. These facts were obtained at the

headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps

The machine shops and depot were injured

We cannot bear to censure Gen. Meade

anything, but, if he had struck Lee at

by shot, but are jet serviceable, and will be

easily repaired. Discoveries of arms secreted

Williamsport on Monday instead of being per-

suaded by a majority of his corps commanders

to wait till Tuesday, the blow would have gone

to the very centre of the brain and heart of

No one can have seen how free Morgan

and his men made themselves with the boots

about the city are constantly being made.

will furnish him all the necessary evidence.

chment of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry in

upon the subject.

through commissioners.

ion to the reception of Messrs. Stephens

Lebanon and Springfield, the Richmond gov-

Ab, we understand our neighbor in this business perfectly. He secretly means (though he would make his readers think he means otherwise) that the guerilla leader, who was introduced to him as Captain Hines, and whom ever darken the sky. he took by both hands as Capt. Hines, and whom he addressed as Capt. Hines when he hind him the true patriots of Kentucky will said "Capt. Hines! I am delighted to see you!" was after all not the genuine Capt. Hines, but a bogus Capt. Hines. We have nothing to prophet was ascending to Heaven in a chariot say about the genuineness of the fellow, but of flame. certainly our neighbor believed him to be Capt. Hines and called him Capt. Hines, and was singularly demonstrative toward him as Capt. Hines. Now if our neighbor was really fooled, gulled, duped, cheated, humbugged on the occasion into abjectly flattering as Capt. Hines a highway robber that wasn't Capt. Hines, one would think that he would keep the ridiculous fact just as close as possible.

Tell us, neighbor, did you or did you not, at or near Christiansburg, avow your gratification at meeting a highway robber whom you addressed as Capt. Hines?

Quoting the other day what the Editor f the Democrat said of Mr. Wolfe's alleged eclaration in Owen, we said:

Our neighbor's language here implies, that, if Mr. Wolfe said what he is charged with saying, he said what is unjustifiable. This implication strikes us as a little singular in riew of our neighbor's own declarations on To this the Editor of the Democrat replies

as follows: The Louisvillle Journal says: "If Mr. Wolfe

said what he is charged with saying, then he was unjustifiable." Not at all. We notice this misrepresentation for the simple purpose of illustrating our neighbor's nabitual inaccuracy. No doubt our neighbor tries to be very accurate, but, owing to a lack of intellectual perspicacity, his efforts are in-

On the 11th of February, 1861, Jeff Davis said in a speech at Jackson, Miss.: "If war must come, it must be on Northern and not on Southern soil." If Jeff were to attempt to speak at Jackson now, we guess he would soon learn what soil the war is on. Pray, how is he pleased with the results of the three efforts (two by Lee and one by John Morgan) to bear the rattlesnake banner toward the North star!

When our neighbor of the Democrat was justifying the President's suspension of the habeas corpus, and claiming that the persons arbitrarily arrested and kept in prison should be grateful for the Executive clemency, what better was to be expected than that he would in less than two years find himself in the midst of the hottest sympathizers with the

There's a sad deficiency of rations nong many of the rebel troops. We lately heard of a rebel mess of twelve or fifteen at Tullahoma, who found at dinner time that they had but three rations among them. They drew straws for the victuals, and the unlucky ones, in lieu of a meal, were allowed to smell of the negro cook.

Lee's late movement, taking the two parts of it together, was a curious spectacle "Where are you going, Sawney?" said a farmer to a Scotchman who had just crawled through a hole in the wall into his watermelon patch. "Bock agin," said Sawney, cause those who give us information are al- burrying through the hole in the opposite dimost always found out by their spies and al-

Lieut, Col. Alston, of Morgan's staff, captured near Lebanon, says that the rebels would sooner be swallowed by an earthquake than acknowledge the Federal authority. If an earthquake were to swallow them, we doubt whether they would stay upon its stomach half as long as Jonah did on the whale's.

The opening of the Mississippi by the apture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson cuts the rebels off from those great supply States, Texas and Arkansas-strips them of more than half of the territorial possessions that they boasted three weeks ago.

Now that Vicksburg is a Federal city, the rebels, if they choose, can go and try to finish our canals and turn the Mississippi off from her. They'll probably find some of our old broken spades upon the ground. Digaway,

The Richmond Whig complains bitterly that General Lee has disappointed the expectations of the rebel Government. Then we advise the rebel Government either to appoint better Generals or to form lower expectations.

and demand a remedy. If there are ever to France still talks about recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Let her recognize it if she will, but if she attempt any armed intervention, we guess we shall whip her till she will hardly be able to recognize herself.

We understand that Geo. W. Bickley. the father of the "Knights," will be tried as a spy. Facts seem to leave no room for a doubt of his guilt. Let him be ready to eat brimstone-puddings with the Devil.

The Lord rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights. Gez. Grant rained upon Vicksburg forty nine. And then he consented to send out a dove with the olive-

Gen. Lee has fought two great battles upon loval soil and been whipped in both. When next he shall set his feet upon loyal dust, he will be likely to bite it.

There was no truth in the report that Gen. Wheeler was drowned in Dack River. He can swim as well as the bird from which the stream takes its name.

The Mississippians complain that the yield of their farms and plantations is not very good, but the yield at Vicksburg has been North Carolina is anxious to furnish a

good many thousand architects for the reconstruction of the Union. They have got their The capture of Vicksburg has been en-

thusiastically celebrated all over the country. It may well be called a celebrated event. It is best under all the circu

the truth in the face .- Rich. Enquirer, We don't see how you can. France talks about her eagles, but we have an eagle to which hers are but jay-birds

and yellow-hammers. The gallant Gen. Sickles, who lost a eg at Gettysburg, is said to be doing wellwhat there is of him

A sharpshoeter named Bully is said to have killed ten rebels at Vicksburg in one day. Morgan agitated Indiana and Ohio con-

siderably. But he has got a good deal worse Humphrey Marshall has no popularity

this world, but he will be a great toast in Our army at Gettysburg was not raw, out it touched the rebellion "upon the raw."

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is as worthy of an Odyssey as the Ulysses of Homer. The loss of a leg is apt to make a man

as mad as a hopper.' If traitor-blood is impatient to flow in wicked strife, let it.

A ship can back while her sails belly.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

We understand that the great and amented Crittenden, when he found that he had but a very little time to live, made up his mind to dictate a solemn and earnest address to the people of Kentucky, exhorting them to perform all their duties to themselves and to the Union in this terrible crisis. We do not know whether he was able to complete the sacred task before the Angel of Death took him by the hand and led him to a brighter world where no clouds of rebellion and war

If the venerable patriot left an address bereceive it almost as reverently as Elisha re- and take and destroy whatever he pleased, ceived the falling mantle of Elijah while the

The Editor of the Democrat pretends o be a Democrat. The pretension is absurd. He abandoned the Democracy when he abandoned the Union party of Kentucky. We have said and proved this many times. We have now said it again; and we will now prove

The Albany Meeting, to which Mr. Lincoln sent a response that has become somewhat notorious, resolved:

That, in the election of Governor Seymour, he people of this State, by an emphatic ma-ority, declared their condemnation of the system of arbitrary arrests and their deter-mination to stand by the Constitution. That the revival of this lawless system can have but one result: to divide and distract the North, and destroy its confidence in the purposes of the administration. That we deprecate it as an element of confusion at home, of weakness to our armies in the field, and as calculated to lower the estimate of American haracter and magnify the apparent peril of ur cause abroad.

This is the position of the Democracy on the subject of arbitrary arrests. But this is not the position of the Editor of the Democrat on the subject. When the system of arbitrary arrests was at its height, and when upwards of a score of Northern citizens were confined in a single military fort of the Government, our neighbor thus asserted the constitutional right of the President in the case:

Perhaps there may be cases of wrong; it ould be strange if no wrong were done; but the question is, has not the President a eight to arrest men without a warrant by the military authority, and hold them as prisoners of war, in spite of judicial TRIBUNALS?

THE ERROR IS IN SUPPOSING THAT A MAN ANNOT BE ARRESTED AND HELD WITHOUT A WARRANT FROM A COURT. ON THE CONTRARY, AN ARREST BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT, IN CASE OF A COMBINATION AGAINST THE LAWS, IS LAWFUL, AND HE CAN BE HELD BY THE AUTHORITY THAT ARRESTED IT IS A SUFFICIENT ANSWER TO THE WRIT THAT HE IS SO HELD; AND WHEN THE FACT IS SUFFICIENTLY NOTORIOUS, THE INTERFERENCE OF A COURT IS SHEER IMPERTINENCE.

The Constitution does not give the President power to suspend the writ; but it does give Congress that power; and Congress has conferred on the President, in case of formidable rebellion against the laws, belligerent rights to put it down, and the law makes the President judge when such rebellion exists. President judge when such rebellion exists, and requires him to give due notice of his de-ONE OF THE PLAIN INCIDENTS OF THIS POWER

IS TO ARREST BY THE MILITARY, AND TO HOLD ANY ONE IN HIS JUDGMENT AIDING THE ENEMY; AND HE HAS A RIGHT BY LAW TO HOLD SUCH PERSONS IN SPITE OF A COURT. This is the very doctrine Mr. Lincoln lays

down in his response to the Albany Meeting. On the subject of arbitrary arrests our neighbor is with the administration not with the Democracy.

Then, again, on the question of supporting the war the Albany Meeting adopted the fol-

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York | holds no opinions now not perfectly consistent Resolved, That the Democrats of New York point to their uniform course of action during the two years of civil war through which we have passed, to the alacrity which they have evinced in filling the ranks of the army, to their contributions and sacrifices, as the evidence of their patriotism and devotion to the cause of our imperilled country. Never in the history of civil wars has a government been leader! history of civil wars has a government been sustained with such ample resources of means sustained with such ample resources of means and men as the people have voluntarily placed in the hands of this administration. Resolved, That, as Democrats, We are De-TERMINED TO MAINTAIN THIS PATRIOTIC ATTI

DE, AND, DESPITE OF ADVERSE AND DISHEART-ING GIRCUMSTANCES, TO DEVOTE ALL OUR EN-SECURE PEACE THROUGH VICTORY, AND TO BRING BACK THE RESTORATION OF ALL THE STATES UN-

This is the position of the Democracy on the uestion of supporting the war. But this is not the position of the Editor of the Democrat on the question. His position is thus defined

VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE A WAR WHERE SLAVES WHO RISE AGAINST THEIR MASTERS AND MISTRESSES ARE TO BE PROTECTED BY THE ARMY—IN SHORT, TO GIVE MEN AND MONEY TO A JOHN BROWN RAID!

WE SAY NO! NOT ANOTHER DOLLAR NOR ANOTHER MAN CAN THEY GET WITH OUR CON-SENT. KENTUCKY OWES IT TO HER PAST DE-CLARATION TO TAKE THIS POSITION UNEQUIVO-CALLY. BUT THIS IS SURRENDERING TO THE REBELLION THEY SAY. IF IT BE SO, THEN WE SHALL HAVE THE CONSOLATION OF KNOWING THAT THE BEBELLION SUCCERDED BATHER THROUGH OUR DEVOTION TO THE GREAT PRINCI-PLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, THAN BE-CAUSE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM THE ESTAB-LATION OF ALL THE ENLIGHTENED DICTATES OF HUMANITY.

This is the doctrine of all the original sessionists in the State and of everybody that acts with them. On the question of supporting the war our neighbor is with the rebelion not with the Democracy.

Thus, on the two points now most prominent in the public mind of the country our neighbor holds a divided affiliation, standing on one point with the administration, and with the rebellion on the other, but with the Democracy on neither. He has one foot on the radical platform, and the other foot on the secession platform, bestriding "the narrow world" of Democracy or conservatism "like a Colossus." A beautiful Democrat is he! And a beautiful Democracy is his party! On the other hand, the Union party of Ken-

tucky cordially agrees with the Democracy in respect both to arbitrary arrests and to the support of the war as well as in respect to all other great points, and so declares in the platform of the party. The name of Democracy is assumed by the secession party, but the assumption of the name is made simply to concea the absence of the thing. This is self-evident. He upon whom the trick imposes must be the simplest of the simple. He out-shallows Shallow. Bramlette and Jacob and their associates are the only Democrats, the only conservatives, the only Unionists, the only men in association with the Northern Democracy, who are State candidates in this election. Green and McKee are original secessionists, and their associates are-their associates. As for our neighbor of the Democrat, who is himself a candidate though not a State candidate, and who with one foot on the abolition platform surports the secession ticket, we are unable to say with confidence what he is: but, in view of the exhibition we have repeated above, we can say with perfect confidence what he is not. He is not a Democrat.

It appears that the Federal troops on Morris Island off Charleston have been reulsed in another terriffic assault upon Fort Wagner. The result is ascribed to the fact that a regiment, ordered up to sustain the troops that had gained or were gaining the parapet, was kept back by having previously lost its principal officers. It seems to us however that the game of attempting to storm fortifications, as at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Fredericksburg, is about played out.

which crossed the Ohio into Indiana was If Wagner can't be starved into a surrender or reduced by the exhaustion of its ammuniion, or taken by throwing shells into it or knocking down its walls or undermining and has been arrested on a charge of having acted blowing them up, we guess that it will have as a spy and informer for the rebel General to be considered impregnable.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

THE REBEL PLOT-THE PART THE SECESinteresting and important facts which we can PLOT .- We gave in the Journal of Saturday last, on the authority of a gallant Kentucky officer who at the head of a small party disguised as rebel guerillas had lately returned from an expedition into Tennessee, a detailed statement of the rebel plot to get possession of Kentucky, and of the part the secession party of the State is playing in the plot. Though authorized to give the name of the officer on whose authority we made the statement, we mediately upon this, Buckner was to dash withheld it at first, supposing that he might possibly contemplate another expedition of the like sort, with the success of which the publication of his name might interfere. As. however, we learn that he himself several days ago recounted the incidents of the expedition in a public speech at the town of Franklin, we no longer hesitate to give his name. The officer in question is Captain Samuel F. raising a new regiment in the counties of our

> Having given the name of our informant, we will repeat that portion of his statement which relates to the points in hand:

These protected rebels were much troubled by the recent reverses of their friends on the Mississippi and at Gettysburg, but expressed their determination to counterbalance these losses by getting possession of Kentucky. As a FIRST STEP TOWARD OBTAINING A FOOTBOLD ON OUR STATE THEY DECLARD THAT THEY N OUR STATE, THEY DECLARED THAT THEY ON OUR STATE, THEY DECLARED THAT THEY WELE TO PROCUEE THE ELECTION OF MR. WICK-LIFFE AS GOVERNOR, AND DEFEAT AS MANY OF THE UNION DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CON-GRESS AND THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE AS POSSIBLE, IN ORDER TO GET THE CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT. WITH THE VIEW OF STATE GOVERNMENT. WITH THE VIEW OF OPERATING IN THE ELECTIONS OF OUR STATE, THEIR ORGANIZATION IS NOW CONSUMMATED, OR NEARLY SO. THEIR PLANS ARE COMPLETE, CONSISTING IN PART OF EXTENSIVE RAIDS TO BE MADE ABOUT ELECTION TIME, WHEREVER IT CAN BE DONE, PARTICULARLY IN THE COUNTIES ON THE TENNESSEE EDRES, FEOM ONE END OF OUR STATE TO THE DER, FROM ONE END OF OUR STATE TO THE OTHER. WHEREVER IT CAN BE EFFECTED, THE VOTING IS TO BE DONE BY CONTROLLING THE POLLS AND REQUIRING THE NO-MORE-MEN-AND-NO-MORE MONEY CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR. THESE RAIDS WERE ALSO INTENDED TO ALARM UNION MEN AND DETER THEM FROM GOING TO HE ELECTION. THEY SAID THAT THEIR LAST THE ELECTION. THEY SAID THAT THEIR LAST HOPE WAS TO FORCE KENTUCKY INTO THE SOUTH-ERN CONFEDERACY. IF THAT CAN BE DONE, IT COMPENSATES FOR THEIR RECENT DEFEATS, AND The decease of the distinguished statesman, John J. Crittenden, whose death is announced in another column, devolves upon the people of this district the election of his successor as a candidate for Congress. This is a matter of the highest consequence, not only to the people of the district, but to all the good people of Kentucky. The people want a man well known, tried, and faithful to the Constitution and the Linion. Such a man THEN, THEY SAY, THEIR CONDITION AND THAT OF "THEIR GOVERNMENT" WILL BE NO WORSE THAN IT WAS BEFORE THE 4TH OF JULY REVERSES. All concur in this, that they must have Kentucky, and this is the insolent vaunt of the Tennessee rebels now basking in prosperity under the protecting influence of the United States Government. As a part of the operations of this organization, numerous bodies of guerillas are now at work in the border counties, labeling the broken of the counties of alarming the people and preparing the publi-mind for the panic under the influence o which they are to be thrown about the first o

ment mark him as a fit successor to our lamented and distinguished fellow-citizen.

Frankfort Commonwealth. August. In connection with this indisputable statement, we invite attention to the letter of a Most cordially do we approve every word of secessionist in the county of Anderson which this high praise. Governor Robinson is one of the very noblest spirits in the land. If he we publish below. The impression evidently prevails in all rebel circles that Kentucky is cn will consent to stand for Congress as the sucthe point of falling into rebel hands. The cessor of the lamented and illustrious Crittenrebels in general are secretly chuckling over den, we are sure the honor will be yielded to that of which Mr. Jacob Y. Johnston openly him without a dissenting voice. On the boasts. "WE HAVE YOU ON A PINHOOK," says shoulders of no other would the mantle of this jubilant rebel, "FLOUNCE OFF IF YOU CAN." But here is his letter, which speaks for itself, though we have ventured to emphasize a sin-

The Editor of the Democrat said some time ago of the war power of the President: gle sentence: One of the plainest incidents of this power is to arrest by the military, and to hold, any one in his judgment aiding the enemy; and he has a right by law to hold such persons in July 26, 1863.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I beg leave through your Journal to say to Gen. Boyle and Gen. Burnside that all the fuss they made through and by Col. Gilbert, Our neighbor, referring in his paper of yesin frustrating our convention at Frankfort, has proved but little for the Yankee cause in Kentucky, and I take the liberty to boast with impunity that we have organized our ticket and will elect it in spite of Lincoln and all his host. We know that a majority of terday to this passage, says or intimates that he could vindicate his consistency if he pleased. Well, if he can vindicate the consistency of his present position with that passage, he THE LINCOLNITES ARE IN THE FIELD AND THAT WE HAVE A LARGE MAJORITY FOR NO MEN NO

Kentucky is safe and your mighty generals can't help it; we will have the power in Ken-tucky, and we'll do as we please. Jeff Mont-joy is our candidate for the Legislature, and will be elected two to one. Hon. Wiskliffer will get almost a, manipuous yote and so on will get almost a unanimous vote, and so or for all our boys. So give it up, for we are no "Cantain Hines I'm delighted to see you," were not, it seems, the exact words our afraid of your bayonets now. down, because our votes may be challenged; neither because you draw your 15th chapter of Revised Statutes upon us; we are going to vote, that's it, and we are going to stop this war that you and the rest of the Lincolnites neighbor of the Democrat used on the battlefield of Christiansburg. What then did he say when he was introduced to the robber leader? Surely our neighbor does not intend have brought upon us; we'll give neither men nor money, and so save the country. No time now, gents, for argument; we have you en a pinhook, flounce off if you can to strip his brow of all its laurels. He has denied the authorship of the celebrated Sand Creek sermon, and now he repels our anxious Respectfully, JACOB Y. JOHNSTON. desire to send him down the stream of history This man speaks for his party. He exhibits

the aim and spirit of his party. We did not think it worth while either o listen to Mr. C. A. Wickliffe's speech on "Peace men, stand firm," says the New York News. Soldiers of the Union, say terness, and there wouldn't be enough of him left to make a small lap-dog. He was a bitter first brought himself into notice half a century would seem as if the ear, saturated with the enom of his fangs, had been festering and otting upon his stomach ever since, making his breath and his words a public nuisance. so say we, "Give Joe Hooker another chance, All the secretions of his body are in his biliary ducts and his gall-bladder. He is incapable either of cherishing attachment or being as the captain of a division, or the leader of the object of it. He has no more genial feel ing than a hyena or a ghoul. His soul is a spider that sucks poison from all things alike. It would seem as if, like Spencer's impersonhas proved himself our best fighter in a subsidation of Envy, he were always chewing a toad, from the manner in which venom is forever dripping from his jaws, whilst inwardly he "chews his own maw". The hate that coils in his soul has its echo in his voice, and its photograph in his face. A thousand disap-

pointed hopes and blasted expectations revel

and rage and madden in the hell of his bosom

like so many fiends in their own scarce fiercer

Mr. Wickliffe, during some brief periods of his life, has been thrown by his hopes of aggrandizement into co-operation with true and enlightened statesmen, but he has always felt simself ill at ease in their company and made haste to escape from it. He has felt at home only among malignants and destructives. How melancholy it is to contemplate such a being in comparison with a man like John J. Crittenden, the one overflowing with all the best and noblest thoughts and affections of our nature, enjoying happiness and diffusing it around him, and giving up his great and enthusiastic soul to the promotion of the greatest good of his country and of mankind. and the other brooding ever upon evil thoughts, vile antipathies, and fell conspiracies, trusting nobody and trusted by nobody, envying the good and fearing the rivalry of the bad, holding himself aloof from all the sweet and gentle sympathies of his race like a beast of prey, laying steadily up through every year a store of bitterness for other years, and finally, at his three score and ten or three score and fifteen, preparing for the close of his most unhappy life by an attempt to betray his country into the power of an accursed rebellion. The thought of what he has been and is must be a coal of hair of the Eumenides.

We pity this old man almost as much as we loathe and abhor him. There cannot live, as Sir Wm. Temple says, a more wretched being than an ill-natured and malignant old man. who is neither capable of receiving pleasures, nor sensible of doing them to others. We advise him, old as he is, and peevish, ulcerated, and querulous as his mind may be, to try to reform, and at least make a sacrifice to God of the Devil's scanty leavings, lest in his last hour black despair shall sit like a screechowl over his head.

Bo The Editor of the Democrat says that here is no such party as the seces in existence in Kentucky." We should like SION PARTY OF KENTUCKY IS PLAYING IN THE | 10 know of him then what has become of it. Only a short time ago he spoke of it daily as a most formidable party, and waged a fierce war against it, denouncing it as in full league with the Southern rebels and as engaged in a determined and desperate effort to carry our State into the rebel Confederacy. So numerous and powerful did he deem that party that he strongly advocated the interposition of the military authorities forcibly to prevent any of its members from being candidates for office. And, if that numerous party no longer exists in Kentucky, we beg that he will explain when and how it ceased to exist. Does our neighbor suppose that the Ken-

tucky rebels and rebel-sympathizers of a few

months ago are not rebels and rebel-sympathizers still? We don't think he will say so. Does he believe that they are less violent and fierce for the rebellion than they were then? Johnson, of the 8th Kentucky cavalry, now He will scarcely pretend it. Does he imagine that there has been a diminution and not an increase of the distilled poison and bitterness of their souls? He surely cannot be reckless enough to allege that he does. What then is his theory as to the present condition, whereabouts, and movements of the great rebel party of Kentucky? He won't answer, but the public know all about the thing. The late no-more-men-and-no-more-money m made by a portion of those who had called themselves Union men, was an apostate movement, it was a movement right into the heart of the rebel encampment. It was a reinforcement of the rebel strength, the turning of a fresh rebel stream into the rebel lake. Thenceforth their waters were "mingled in one." Now the whole party, the old portion and the recent accession, is devoted to secession, and the plan for the promotion of secession is the withholding of men and money for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States. The plan of secession is exactly the one that the planners deem the most effective. When, therefore, the Democrat says that no secession party exists in Kentucky, it says what is unfounded and what every man in the State knows to be unfounded.

STRANGE ADVENTURE.—We heard yesterday

a story which somewhat taxed our credulity at the time, but we are assured by the narrator that it is true. Two soldiers, belonging to the Federal army, having been scouting, fighting, and doing active service in the southern part of Tennessee, rather detached from any main portion of our army, fell into the hands of the rebels. They were soon after, however, recaptured by our forces, together wath a small squad of Morgan's guerillas, and taken to Camp Morton, Indianapolis. They were readily taken for rebel soldiers, having been away from our commissary department, detached on duty where no Federal clothing could be obtained; hence they had picked up, here and there, garment after garment, until their dress really was more of a butternut color than any other. At Camp Morton they told their story, but, as all the rebel prisoners with whom they had been captured disputed it, they were not believed, but were exchanged and sent back to the rebel army in company with their tormentors. They were forced into the ranks by Morgan, and compelled to serve two months with his robbers and under his command, closely watched during the time. They however discovered a chance to elude his vigilance and get away, and did so. They next made their appearance in this city, after having escaped Morgan's clutches, and were immediately sent to their regiments at their own request, desiring, as they stated, to be avenged upon their foes.

We believe our neighbor claims now that when they see the organs and the candidates it wasn't the real Capt. Hines, but at any rate he was introduced to him by a Middletown gentleman as Capt. Hines, and he called him Capt Hines at the time, and he spoke in his paper of the 22d of having been in the power given for resistance to rebel invasions! of Capt. "Hines & Co." He certainly thought he was complimenting Capt. Hines by the expressions of his delight, and, if he was really complimenting only the counterfeit, the sem blance of Capt. Hines, is there any sense in trying to relieve himself by the plea that he was bamboozled? Was he bowing to Gesler's cap instead of Gesler's self?

A rebel lawyer of this city, who saw and heard the whole matter, says that Hughes Monday night or to get a report of it. We showed as much pluck as his senior did kidhear that he was excessively vindictive in his ney. Hughes, in defiance of the presence of denunciation of us. We can readily believe the actual or supposititious Capt. Hines, de-He is all bitterness. Take away his bit- nounced the act of his gang (Hughes will sometimes swear a little when he is very mad) as "a damned dirty business" (bully for Hughes) young man, and he is a bitterer old one. He and looked as if he would like to demolish Capt. Hines, genuine or bogus, on the spot. ago by eating off a gentleman's ear, and it You'll do, Hughes, if we can only break you of your ugly habit of using bad words.

The Secretary of War, as will be seen from our special despatches, has ordered that General John Morgan and his commissioned officers be confined in the Ohio penitentiary, at Columbus, until Col. Straight and his command shall be released from the Libby prison at Richmond. Of course the rebels have no right to complain of this. 'Tis a false and treacherous Government that in war will not stand by its brave defenders through all their adverse fortunes, and the United States Government has no better way of serving the gallant Straight and his brave comrades in their unjust and cruel incarceration than by prompt and vigorous retaliation. Morgan and his officers have waged no civ-

lized warfare. They have robbed the pockets and the money-boxes of hundreds of private itizens, a thing that they have no more right to do in war than in peace. They are just as iable to be indicted for robbery and convicted as any other robbers are. They have cause to be thankful, that, instead of going to the Ohio penitentiary as prisoners of war, they ble, and it is therefore a cunning ruse of the are not sentenced there by judge and jury to perform hard labor in the service of the State.

All proper forbearance should be shown o men in captivity, but it would be retributive justice if Morgan's captors had treated him as he treated the brave fellows he took at Lebanon-forced him to travel on foot nine miles an hour and knocked him in the head We have elsewhere referred to Gen-

eral J. T. Boyle as a probable candidate for Congress in the Ashland District. Since the writing of that paragraph, we have been authorized positively to announce General Boyle as a candidate.

Forrest's guerillas are like a blind beggar-led by a dog. Better be Dey of Algiers than Knight

of the Golden Circle. If any Kentucky patriot is in doubt as

to his course of duty in opposing the radical measures of the Administration, but lending a vigorous support to the Government in its fire in his brain, and an enraged adder in his war for self-preservation, let him treasure up heart. One would think that he might well | the language of the lamented Crittenden, in rejoice at growing bald, for he must feel as if the letter which closed his political career and every hair of his head were a serpent, like the | may be called his farewell legacy to the people of Kentucky. He said:

The guiding principle with me during the last Congress was to vote for all legitimate and constitutional measures necessary to the most vigorous and successful prosecution of the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and that I was opposed to all those meas-ures of folly and fanaticism, vengeance and abolition, which, during the latter portion of the session, were introduced by the dominant abolition party. In that class of expedients I abolition party. In that class of expedients included all those measures for penalties, for feitures, confiscation, emancipation of slaves, the raising of negro armies, etc., etc. Most of these measures were in my judgment unconstitutional, and all of them grossly inexpediate and parasols, until she was iterally laden down with presents.

Mansfeld (Ohio) Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863. Morgan's claim, that, after his surrender, he was paroled, is a very funny affair. The facts are as follows: Capt. Burbeck, incommand of a company of Ohio militia, was captured by Morgan, who required him to act as a guide, which Burbeck was pusillanimous enough to do. Well, when Morgan found that Shackelford was about to eatch him, he proposed to release his prisoner (who of course had no command at the time) and surrender to him upon condition of being granted a parole. Burbeck agreed to the condition, accepted Morgan's surrender, and gave him a parole, so that when Gen. Shackelford, immediately afterwards, took possession of Morgan's per-

by Capt. Burbeck." But Gen. Shackelford couldn't be put off by any such farce. Morgan is in prison, still claiming the benefit of Capt. Burbeck's pa-But Morgan can't get out, though Burbeck may very possibly get in. No officer in the field, however high in rank, has a right to parole rebel officers, for all authority to do this has for the time been suspended by the Federal Government. If the Government could get possession of the Vicksburg officers paroled by Gen. Grant, it would have a right to treat their paroles as null and void from having been given without authority. As for John Morgan's claim, it is a matter fit only to

son, the big bandit coolly remarked, "Oh, you

can't hold me, General, I have been paroled

Not many weeks ago the Editor of the emocrat was asserting, as a self-evident fact, that, so long as the existing policy of the administration should be kept up the rebellion could not possibly be subdued in the field. Now he asserts, as a self-eyident fact, that the rebellion in the field is virtually subdued, and that the whole attention of the country is to be turned to the political reconstruction of the Union. He evidently made the first assertion just as he made the last, with no other view than to persuade the people to decide against giving another man or another dollar for the prosecu tion of the war. He puts forth successively the most contradictory propositions, being consistent only in his cherished purpose of promoting the triumph of the secession party. He makes his facts bend North, South, East, West, or toward all the points of the compass at once, for the advancement of this new and darling object of his soul.

Our neighbor of the Democrat, who was alone among the Kentucky Editors in defending the President's right to disregard the habeas corpus, and went to such extremes in justifying the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of men in Fort Warren and Fort Lafayette as to say that they and their friends should be abundantly grateful to the administration for the great forbearance shown them, is now, we believe, alone among the Kentucky Editors in harnessing himself into the same team with every rebel and rebel sympathizer in the State for the support of the anti-war and pro-rebellion movement.

If you hear a man praising rebel leaders while he is silent as to our own great and brave commanders; praising the courage of the rebel soldiers, and silent as to the valor of our own Union soldiers; abusing our troops for their savage outrages, and saving nothing about the murders, robberies, thefts, and house-burnings of the rebels, you may set him down either as a rebel himself or in such deep sympathy with the rebel cause as not to de able to see anything they do wrong. Such a man looks upon John Morgan and his gang as heroes, and upon our own soldiers as

The Democrat says that the rebel troops One of the leading questions of the day have been driven beyond the borders of Kennow is whether the senior Editor of the Demo- tucky. Ay, but they have already come back burg to meet Capt. Hines, was addressing the | course of the Democrat and its friends. And genuine Capt. Hines or a bogus Capt. Hines. | why should they not feel impelled to come back of a perhaps formidable party in our State denouncing the war for the restoration of the Union as a "John Brown raid" and advising that not another man nor another dollar be

The plans of Gen. Rosecrans were adnirably laid for capturing or destroying the whole or the greater part of the rebel army at Tuliahoma, and all his prominent officers agree that he would unquestionably have done so but for the incessant and tremendous rains, which, commencing about the 24th of June, lasted for weeks. Nothing could have saved Braco's army if the elements had not been its For once the fire-eaters were saved by

You have sent your sons, your kindred, and your friends into the army to crush armed bellion in the field.—Democrat.

That's as true as St. Matthew. And now you would refuse to these "sons," "kindred," "friends" the aid of another man or another dollar, and thus leave them to be crushed by the armed rebellion instead of crushing it. This is as true as St. Mark.

angs suspended, as it were, by a single thread." There's many a rebel leader that cught to "hang suspended" in the same way, only the "single thread" should be a very strong one.

New Lisbon, O., where John Morgan was caught, is Vallandigham's birth place. So John was stopped where Val. was set a

SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.—We are inclined to believe, from all our sources of information and observation, that the reported advance of a rebel force upon Madison county is "a weak invention of the enemy" to drive Union men from their homes, and thus lose their votes. mountain districts of our State will go solidly for Bramlette and the whole Union Democratic ticket, and it is most essential to the success of the conspiracy which placed Wickliffe in nomination that the vote of those districts should be decreased as much as possienemy to get up the belief that a large force under Pegram, Scott, or Buckner was advancing. We cannot trace the rumor to any definite source. The Lexington Observer states that at an early hour on Tuesday citizens of Madison county came flocking into the city in large numbers, fleeing, as they proclaimed, from an invading rebel force, estimated at six thousand; and at a later hour it was reported that the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry had been captured, and that the enemy were crossing the Kentucky river. As a measure of proper precaution, Brigadier-General Haskell, in the temporary absence of Major-General Hartsuff, declared martial law in Fayette county. Yesterday the scouts brought in more definite intelligence, and upon this we found our belief that no enemy is advancing. The same impression evidently prevails at Lexington, for the order declaring martial law was rescinded yesterday. and all excitement seems to have subsided The trains came through to this city last night on their regular time, and all was quiet near the seat of presumed war at our last advices. THE RAPE OF THE BUTTERNUTS .- On Wed-

nesday a young lady from the country, whose name we fortear to give, made her appear-ance at one of our stores with a butternut fastened on her hat. Another young lady, from Oliverburg, a Miss Hammond, noticing it, requested its removal. She was answered by the first party, "that she wouldn't take it off, and she'd like to see the individual that would predertake to remove it." Whence would reduce the remove it." would undertake to remove it." Whereupon Miss Hammond reached up and took away the obnoxious emblem. Nothing further of moment passed between the two, but a nur of gentlemen who saw the occurrence to pleased with the grit of Miss Hamm

The Democrat was emphatically the Lincoln organ in Kentucky. Among all the Kentucky papers it stood alone, absolutely alone, in defending the Lincoln administra tion's high-handed measures. It showed its capacity to swallow all the monstrous preriptions that the administration could make We are not at all surprised that a paper, which was capable of going to such absurd and mischievous lengths in the support of the policy of the Northern radicals, is now showing itself equally capable of giving, under the silly plea of opposition to the administration, a violent support to the cause of the rebellion in the very way in which the rebellion most craves support, the very way in which the fortunes of the rebellion can be most effectually advanced. A paper that bounds from the extreme of radicalism into the ranks of the rebellion may at any moment bound back again. been lodged.

The Democrat says that the right to vote with any party is "a right guaranteed by both State and Federal Constitutions." Oh yes, if a party were to establish itself upon the ground of seeking to break up the government and all government, inaugurating universal rebellion and anarchy, and promoting a general system of theft, arson, and highway robbery, we suppose that a fellow would have a constitutional right to vote with it. Nevertheless his vote would indicate him as a character that needed watching. Men can commit damning crimes without violating either the State or Federal Constitution.

Ter It is stated in the Democrat's report of Mr. Wickliffe's speech at the courthouse, that, when he alluded to us, the audience gave "three groans." Well, 'tis our mission to make rebels groan. We have caused them to fill the air with a great deal of that interesting kind of music-groaning like a thousand bagpipes. They dream of us, and groan in their sleep. Waking, they groan themselves to sleep, and sleeping they groan themselves awake. We can only say to them for their olation as the good old Methodist preacher said to his excited hearers-"groan, sinners,

We have already published the fact that Dr. Fry, in sending Bickley, the father of the Knights of the Golden Circle, from New Albany to the military authorities here, stated that Bickley said that the Senior Edi tor of the Louisville Democrat was among the first persons to join the Knights in this city. Will not our neighbor inform a good many inquiring and anxious friends whether the statement of Bickley is true or false? Is not the matter too tremendously important to be passed by in silence?

The Editor of the Democrat says-"There are not now over one hundred thousand fighting men left in the whole South, and these are disorganized, disheartened, and scattered without any power of concentra tion." A few weeks ago he exaggerated the rebel power of resistance most extravagantly, and now he underrates it quite as extravagantly. He exaggerated it for disloyal reasons, and he belittles it for similar reasons. He is consistent in purpose, however inconsistent

A letter from McMinnville, Tenn., from a young gentleman to his father in this place. says the latter can return home there in safety now, and that hundreds are voluntarily coming in daily to take the oath of allegiance and return to their peaceful avocations. All acknowledge that the rebellion is in its last extremity, that it was a great folly, and manifest sincere regret at the infatuation which haunted them into insurrection. The Mobile Tribune fears that after

Grant has left his garrisons on the Mississippi, he will move toward Selma, while Rosecrans moves on Montgomery. In this case, it adds: "Mobile would be at the mercy of the enemy, without the necessity of firing a gun into it. We skould be controlled by the force which compelled Pemberton to lay down his arms.'

The Richmond Despatch says the "capture of Morgan's men is a distressing blow to the Confederacy," and that "the pride of the people was very much interwoven with the achievements of Morgan." Of course it was traitors to their country must take pride in acts of rapine, arson, horse-stealing, and mur-

The Democrat says, "no one will pretend to assert, that, in the eye of the law, it is a crime to vote with any party." The "eye of the law" isn't always as keen-sighted as the eye of truth; and, in the last-me eye, it is a crime, a crime of deepest dye, to vote with a party seeking to betray and overturn the repub

*Adjutant General Finnell is busily engaged in making the necessary preparations for the draft. At the same time the recruiting for volunteers is going on in several parts of the State. The best way to avoid the draft is to enlist as a volunteer.

Mr. Wickliffe said at the courthous that he wished his voice could "reach every hamlet and corner in the State." We guess that a good many of the hamlets and corners would rather be excused. They would prefer pleasanter noises.

At the latest dates from Great Britain, the British papers were anticipating that Jeff Davis would soon ssue his proclamation from Washington They have seen, ere this, that he is far 1" Kelier to issue it from Mexico.

PRISONERS ARRIVED .- A squad of fifteen o twenty rebel prisoners was brought in on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad last night. They were captured by our forces at Lexington, and are of Pegram's command.

Mr. Wickliffe says he is 75 years old. We don't know why he stays here so long, unless because neither heaven nor hell is willing to take him. And yet the Devil is said to be not very particular.

The rebels have learned the folly of nvading Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. Now let us teach them the madness of invading Kentucky.

Buckner hasn't yet eaten his dinner in Louisville, but Morgan has eaten several meals in Cincinnati. We hope they agreed

The Richmond Inquirer says of the cement of the Gettysburg battle, that Gen Lee "meant to feel the Federal lines."

He felt 'em. An Editor, describing Gen. Meade's manners, says that he is "easily approached." Gen. Bragg isn't. Try to approach him, and

he runs away. General Franklin has not gone to New Orleans to supersede Banks, as reported, but proceeded thither to take command under

Mr. Wickliffe says that he is "crippled." True, but he shouldn't try to cripple Kentucky

merely because misery loves company.

CAPTURE OF MORGAN.-Capt. George W. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. Rue, of Col. Richard T. Jacob's Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, was the officer who finally THE LAMENTED CRITTENDEN'S ADVICE TO caught Morgan in a bag. The concluding KENTUCKIANS IN THIS JUNCTURE. - We take he following extracts from the speech delivscenes in the great race are detailed in the red by Mr. Crittenden at Lexington a few Circinnati papers from the oral narrative of weeks ago, his last published speech: Mejor Rue. From the Commercial's account seems that, at midnight on July 23, Major Rue, commanding detachments of the Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky and Eighth Michigan. in all about 400 men, made up, with the exception of the detachment of the Eleventh Kentucky, of men who had given out in the

Knoxville, Jefferson county, and on the di-

rect road northward to New Lisbon, Colum-

biana county. In the meantime Morgan had

moved in a northeast direction, and taken a

road which, like that on which Major Rue

was moving, would lead him to the same

point, New Lisbon. As sporting men say,

Major Rue had "the inside track." Crossing

the New Philadelphia Railroad through

Adamsville, and other small post towns in

the southern part of Columbiana county, Major

Rue pushed rapidly forward, and on Sunday

came to a point within four or five miles of

New Lisbon. At this time Morgan had

turned eastward, and was advancing along

what is known as the Beaver Creek

Road, which would lead him to the river

at Smith's Ferry, which is near the line

of the State. The road on which Major Rue

was advancing, was nearly at right angles

with that on which Morgan was advancing

When almost in sight of the road Maj. Rue

saw a cloud of dust ahead, and knew that

Morgan was coming. The rebels descried the

Federals almost at the same moment, and it

reach the intersection of the two roads. The

Major says he never in his life felt such a glow

of excitement, and never experienced such

bitter regret as when he saw Morgan pass

the point ahead of him, and thought he had

escaped. The Major was accompanied by a

faithful guide however, one who never flinch-

ed, and knew the country like a book. It

was ascertained that by taking a diagonal

road there was still a chance to head off the

bold Kentucky rider. Leaving thirty men

to guard the road at the point where Morgan

had, as he thought, passed kim, Maj. Rue

with the remainder of his command, then not

more than 300 strong, put spurs to their

borses. It was, as the Major describes it, a

tremendous charge. The distance was a mile

and a half. His horses were comparatively

fresh, and Morgan's jaded and worn down.

It was more exciting than a steeple-chase;

and this time the Major, to his intense grati-

fication, struck the Beaver Creek road a

"leetle ahead." Some twenty men, who first

reached the coveted point with Major Rue

formed across the road, the others coming

speedily up. The rebels saw they were

caught, and checked up. Mai, Rue fully ex-

pected a fight. But a white flag came for-

ward and with it a demand from Morgan to

surrender. Morgan thought he was dealing

with the militia. Major Rue replied that he

surrender immediately and unconditionally

A second flag of truce, covering Major

Steele, again came forward, and Major Rue

was requested not to open fire, as Morgan had

surrendered. The Major supposed the surren-

der was made to him, and was not a little

surprised to learn subsequently that Morgan

had actually surrendered to a militia Cantain

Burbick, who was a prisoner, or apparently so.

without arms or command, and with the rank

course the terms of the surrender-the officers

to be paroled, and field and line officers to re-

tain their side-arms-were not worth a fig.

Rue declined to decide what was to be done

render took place about two o'clock on Sunday

afternoon. Gen. Morgan presented his fine

horse to Major Rue. He had no sword, and

was permitted temporarily to retain his pis-

We saw yesterday a plan of the battle

fought near Columbia on the 4th of July by

the gallant Col. O. H. Moore, at the head of

200 men, against John Morgan's force of four

or five thousand. Col. M.'s repulse of a force

equal to twenty or twenty-five times his own

was one of the most chivalous affairs on re-

cord. Though 'tis unquestionable history, it

Col. M. prepared his defences with great

udgment, but, at the turning-point of the bat-

tle, he had not the slightest advantage in posi-

tion. He and his men were upon one side and

Morgan's men upon the other side of an aba-

tis of felled trees, crouching but a few yards

apart and firing at each other upon terms of

fighting there was most terrific. All the Fed-

eral soldiers kept their places, the living not

less than the dead, and the rebel hosts at

length fied in confusion. The disaster sus-

full twelve hours time in his movements. He

After the fight was over, Col. Moore receiv-

and they gave a loud cheer to indicate that

they were ready. But no Wheeler was forth

We don't think that Col. Moore made :

of a regiment upon the Journal Office, but we

hope he won't do it. We apologize. We re-

Mr. Wickliffe then read portions of an article published in the Journal, headed "Our Condition and our Destiny." He (the Editor of the Journal), in this article, says it was published upon information of an officer, whose name was suppressed for prudential reasons, of course. The name was suppressed.

reasons, of course. The name was suppressed for he had no such information from any hon-

est man, either in the army or out of it.

Wickliffe's Speech.

Ah, old man, say to Capt. Samuel F. John-

ston, of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, that he is

not an "honest man," but, in saying it, be sure

you add that you are very old and a cripple,

and that your teeth are not fitted to eat off

ears with such neatness and despatch as form-

erly. Your tongue is still potent for calk,

but your teeth or gums are impotent for

ENDURANCE OF THE MONITORS .- A letter

written on board the Nahant monitor, after

carries the marks of a hundred shot, and that

her stack is completely riddled; still she was

as good as new, and had been ordered to War

saw sound to attend to a rebel iron-clad which

it was reported was on her way down from

SENT NORTH .- One hundred and one prison-

anspolis Railroad. Their destination was

ers were sent North yesterday over the Indi-

Savannah.

Camp Morton.

the fight with Fort Wagner, states that she

tract. We back out. We knock under.

ined by Morgan upon this occasion cost him

erfect equality through the branches. The

reads like the wildest romance.

he would open fire upon him.

But, my resolutions proved ineffective. My ange the national feelings of Congrified. Still, I was for the war. tanding the Conscription Act, notwithstanding the Emancipation Proclamation and the ing the Emancipation Proclamation and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers—and I voted against them all—notwithstanding their adoption, I have still advocated the prosecution of the war. While the rebellion was before me, while the great enemy of my country was before me, I was still for the war, without an armistice, regardless of foreign inmad race after Morgan through southern Indiana and Ohio, left this city by cars for Steubenville. The men had been refreshed by rest, and were provided with fresh horses Major Rue proceeded under direct orders from without an armistice, regardless of foreign in-tervention—fighting all the world, if neces-sary—till the rebellion is put down. I was dissatisfied with the policy of the Adminis-tration. I thought it my duty to tell Con-gress and the Government that we thought Major General Burnside. On the evening of the 24th Major Rue's command arrived at lair, and from thence proceeded to Shang-Morgan was then at Richmond, eleven miles west of Steubenville, closely pursued se measures were impolitic and unce by Major Way, Seventh Michigan, of Gen. tional. But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in our faces. Shakelford's command. Major Rue unloaded his men in two hours and moved forward to

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger edge in that resolution to which I have re-rred, to resent it—by what? By refusing of Fight the reservable by refusing to give ONEY OR MEN FOR THE PROSECUTION WAR. WILL THAT BETTER THE MATTER? WILL FER NO RESISTANCE, YOU SURRENDER TO IT, AND OSE YOUR MANHOOD. BUT IF YOU FIGHT I OUT, WE CAN EASILY REPAIR ALL THE DAMAG ICH THE PEOPLE, IN THEIR JUDGMENT, MAY N AND THE LAWS. I HOPE TO LIVE TO SEE THIS DONE. I HOPE TO SEE IT DONE IN A MAN-NER WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION-THAT WILL GIVE IT DIGNITY HEREAFTER.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeav-or, as a matter of policy and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget, on sides, the wounds and disasters that have fal us. And this nation will take a new We shall be wiser people.

These are words of wisdom fitly spoker was a race between them which should first They are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Kentuckians! treasure in your hearts these words of your departed leader.

> The Editor of the Democrat in Febru ary last said of the self-styled Democratic party ere which he has since joined: We are ready to make neace any day that

Davis & Co. will say that they give up their ssue of dividing this country. We do not wish to let them know that we give it up that they may have their way and take wha s is just what this State will infer is the object of these men. They are all original secesh, so far as is known. Their counsels at the start would have sent Kentucky into the

uthern Confeheracy, and this State would we been the bloody theatre of the war; and cir counsels now would lead to the same result. If they had told you that they would not submit to either extreme, they might have talked about peace and not have been misun-derstood. Indeed, they are not misunderstood. Their antecedents show too well what they They pretend to be Democrats, as ume the

ame and claim the association of Northern bemocrats, and yet the material of this body ided in breaking up the Democratic party— eserted these Northern Democrats. deserted these Northern Democrats.

Now, we defend these Northern Democrats.
They were the party. They were right, and we had the honor of supporting them throughout. They have been right ever since, and are right now. We warn them not to be misled by a name. The Union men of this State everywhere denounce the criminal acts of

coln and his party, but they will not com promise with disunionists.

The Central Committee of this body call a Convention of the Democratic party. The names of that Committee show what the recouldn't see it, and that if Morgan did not sult is to be if they can get control of this Commonwealth. These men will separate forever from their dear friends, the Northern Democracy, and join the rebellion.

Our neighbor in February said this of the party of which he is now not only a member but a reckless champion. The only difference to our neighbor between the party then and now is that in the intervening time our neighbor has joined the party; but this is no differand file of Morgan's own command. Of ence to us. It makes our neighbor worse but the party no better to say the least. If the party was then the secession party under the name of Democracy, as our neighbor said When Major Rue advanced he was met by it was, and as it most unquestionably was, it is the same thing now. And it is the same Morgan, who quietly said. "You have best me this time," and rode with him through the thing now. Its identity is as clear as any rebel lines, the men forming on each side of other fact of the time. It is as clear as the the road. Morgan expressed gratification that | fact of the rebellion itself. The real character of the party is even more apparent now he had been taken by a Kentuckian. Major than when our neighbor united with us in holdwith the prisoners till Gen. Shackelford came | ing it up to the public scorn. Every Union man up, to whom he had despatched couriers. In in the State then believed and said that the about three-quarters of an hour Gen. S. arrived | party was the secession party under the name and took charge of the prisoners. The sur- of Democracy. Now every Union man sees this. The unquestioned fact has become visible and glaring. But our neighbor, who believed when he reflected, denies when he sees! The reason of this extraordinary phenomenon we have given. It is a sufficient reason, phil osophically speaking; that is to say, it is sufficient to explain the consequent.

The "Democratic party," which the Democrat calls the "Simon Pure," is largely composed of disaffected and billious life-long opponents of the old Democracy, while thrie, Knott, Jacob, Garrard, Dehaven, Fisk, Marshall, Prall, Spalding, with many thousands of volunteers now in arms for the defence of the government, belong to the Union Democratic party. The former are for ecession in some phase, they don't know exactly which at present, and the latter are for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the government. Honest men can easily choose between them. The former are for invoking the protection of the rebels against "the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln," while the latter are for crushing the rotten rebellion, out of the carcase of which have sprung emancipation, confiscation, negro regiments, and other evil things, and for remedying the faults of the administratio through the pacific and constitutional agency

had intended, as he himself stated, to make a dash into Louisville, but his long and unexof the ballot-box. pected delay caused him to change his plans. The Democrat copies an article speakng of "the extent of the delusion as to ed information, apparently direct, that Wheel-Knights of the Golden Circle." The Editor er's cavalry were at Columbia advancing on of that paper hasn't yet told his readers whethhim. He might have retreated, but, as he had er it is cr is not true, that he, as asserted by said to Morgan in reply to a summons to sur-Bickley the Great, was one of the first to join render, it was the 4th of July. He made a the Knights in this State. Won't he give a orief harangue to his men, telling them that little information upon this point to an anxithey must be ready for another hard fight and usly-inquiring public? Who knows what against a force even greater than Morgan's, influence his brother Knights may have had in working the late singular transformation of him?

The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th, n a review of the recent losses and crosses of very great Provost Marshal when he was here, the Confederacy, makes use of the subjoined but he fights like the Devil. We rashly invited him to make a charge with his fraction

—What though the field be lost?
All is not lost! The unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield;
All these remain.

The singular appropriateness of the rebel ewspaper, in using the language of Milton's Devil, cannot fail to be observed by all who

read it. It is, we are told, a positive fact, that, lthough the anti-enrolment mob in New York kept up for days and nights its war of pillage and robbery and burning, and wholesale murder, the Louisville Democrat, so insane is its devotion to the no-more-men-and no-more-money policy, had not one word to say against the horrid and atrocious proceedings! There's virtue for you! There's pat-

I told you that Prentice once spoke favorably of me. When I saw it it almost frighten ed me. - Wickliffe's Speech. No doubt you were frightened, you poor old

riotism at your service!

soul. You were afraid that you had so far violated and outraged your nature as to do some good thing. Your friends can imagine

A correspondent of the Richmond Despatch says that General Pillow is "a man of ex-Yes, he is, and he ought to be cuffed in one of his "extremes" and kicked in the

Bramlette is not a great gun; he is only its Wickliffe is no gun at all; he is only an old

CAPTAIN HENRY WASHINGTON SAWYER-A BRAVE MAN'S LETTER .- This gallant soldier is one of the two who were selected by the rebel government by lot on the 6th of July to be executed in retaliation for the two rebel officers executed by General Burnside for recruiting for the rebel service in his military

lenartment. When this fact became known to Captain Sawyer's friends in Philadelphiawe learn from the Press-they induced Captain Wilmon Whilldin, long associated with the steamboat interest in that city, to visit Washington to ascertain the policy of the Government in regard to the inhuman threat of Jefferson Davis. He was kindly received by the President and Secretary of War, and carried back to Philadelphia, from them, the time of war, where ships of the largest size may be constructed, are manifest. The only assurance that the Government will adopt such a course as would possibly prevent the execution of Captains Sawyers and Flina, and at all events punish it fearlessly and promptly. The Press adds:

When Capt. Whilldin reached this city, the wife of Capt. Sawyer received a letter from him in which he stated that the rebel Governent would permit her and their children to wisit him before his execution. In company with Mrs. Sawyer he immediately started for Washington, and, having received the authority of our Government, went to Fortress Monroe, where they are now waiting a flag of truce to go to Richmond. We have been permitted to be the company of the com mitted to take a copy of Capt. Sawyer's letter to his wife, which we subjoin. It requires no compliment at our hands. It is the letter of a ave and patriotic man, and will be read with pleasure and pride by all loyal citizens

"PROVOST GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, VA., July 6, 1863. "My Dear Wife: I am under the nec

of informing you that my prospect looks very dark.
"This morning all the captains now prison ers at the Libby military prison drew to two to be executed. It fell to my lot. M and Capt. Flinn, of the 51st Indiana Info will be executed for two captains executed by Gen. Burnside.

Provost General J. H. Winder assures me that the Secretary of War of the Sout ern Confederacy will permit yourself and my dear children to visit me before I am execu-ted. You will be permitted to bring an at-tendance. Captain Whildlin, or uncle W. W. Ware, or Dan, had better come with you. My uation is hard to be borne, and I can out molestation to your home. ne, with the consolation that I die without

having committed any crime. I have no tri-al, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to my lot. You will proceed to Washington. My Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by flag of truce, and return the same way. Bring with you a shirt for me.

"My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit;

only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but, for God's sake, do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Captain Whillien; he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, 'I gave my bushesh'. husband; my children will have the consola-tion to say, 'I was made an orphan for my country.' God will provide for you, never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work; but it was not to be so. My mind is somewhat in-fluenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death.

"H. W. SAWYER,

"Gartini et N. I. Cor."

"Captain 1st N. J. Cav." Mr. Wickliffe says that John Morgan ook four horses from him. Yes, we have ften heard that Morgan treated his best friends badly as his worst enemies.

Mr. W. tells us, that, in consequence of this act of Morgan's, he hates him worse than ever. No doubt of it in the world. Morgan had previously stolen many thousands of other people's horses, he had seized stock, robbed pockets and money-chests, burned houses, put men to the torture, and committed murder. and Mr. Wickliffe could manage to tolerate him pretty well, but at length the big bandit, under the heavy press of circumstances, takes some of Mr. W.'s horses, and the old man's furv thereat finds vent in a public speech. The devastation of large tracts of country, the seizure of millions of property and the destruction of other millions, and the murder of unnumbered unoffending men are all but the and the military leaders under his command merest trifle in old W.'s estimation in comparison with the taking of his four horses!

The secessionists of Kentucky are as full of treason as Jeff Davis, but with less of mapliness. Jeff, like a "gay, boldfaced villisn," would destroy our government by an open avowal of his treason and a regular fight, but the men who are for refusing further supplies to oppose the rebellion, while claiming to be for the government, are dealing in ambuscades, masked batteries, and all the meanest tricks to conceal their true object. Every man with two ideas, unless he is addleheaded, can see that this is not a struggle between parties, but for or against the very life of the government. The man who cannot see this is not fit to fill any office. If proof is needed that this is such a struggle, and that all sensible men so understand it, point out a rebel to us and we will show you a man who is for no more men and no more money.

The Democrat used constantly to taunt Judge Bullock about his remarks as to the expediency of "coming down to the level of the common people." Will the Democrat tell us whether it thinks the Judge has come down He hasn't; for we have not seen him associating with any of the Editors of the Journal

If you think that you are either very smart or very severe upon the Editors of the Journal in implying that they are of "the common

people," we wish you joy of your comfortable

opinion. We are content to be of the "common people," but we don't think we could get to the "level" of some very uncommon ones unless we should dig for it. The Democrat the other day said that armed rebellion had been driven from Kentucky at the point of the bayonet. Yes, but had not armed rebellion, even while the Democrat was saying this, come back again? And did not armed rebellion have every induce-

could come under the auspices of a party opposed to granting a man or dollar for its ex-How would armed rebellion have been driven from Kentucky when it was, but for

ment to come back when it found that it

men and dollars? The secession party in Kentucky will make a desperate effort to take the initiatory steps for carrying the State over to the Confederacy, and they have the assurance to expect assistance from our adopted citizens. Men, who fled from their native land to escape oppression, will hardly help, by their votes, to place themselves under a more galling despotism than they formerly avoided.

Hundreds of straggling rebels and deserters from Gen. Lee's army are roaming about the mountains of southwestern Pennsylvania. Besides many who deliver themselves to the District Provost Marshals, absconding rebels are picked up by our scouts at the rate of one hundred per day.

The despatches say, that, when Morgan arrived at the Ohio penitentiary and was required to give up his money, he "emptied his pockets with grace and ease." He has emptied other people's pockets so often that he ought certainly to be able to perform the operation gracefully.

A correspondent asks us what is the exact position of the Editor of the Democrat according to his own declarations. We shall have to refer our correspondent to the Editor himself. We don't know the exact where abouts of the whirl-about. According to all the teachings of the

Louisville Democrat of 1861 and 1862, the The Democrat says that Mr. Wickliffe Louisville Democrat of 1863 is a rebel sheet. has kept his word." No doubt he will have We regard the Democrat of 1861 and 1862 as to keep it. He can't find anybody silly excellent authority. enough to take it. The essence of abolitionism-"Believe as or you are a traitor."-Lou. Democrat.

Jeff Davis's library is captured. If i taught him to be what he is, it must be a vil-The essence of secessionism: -"Believe as ! lainous collection of books. do or you are an abolitionist."

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. The Cincinnati Times says, that "if there s a spark of military genius in the Cabinet, now is the time to show it." The country would thank the Cabinet to show "its miltary genius" by letting our Generals alone.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE WEST .- Mr. James B.

Eads, the well-known gunboat builder of

the West, has laid before the Navy Depart-

ment a model, plans, and specifications for

building a first-class iron-clad ocean steamer

in his navy yard at St. Louis. He proposes

to make a vessel of the same class as to size

and power of armament as the New Ironsides.

The New York Times says the Navy Depart-

ment is said to regard this project with favor.

Indeed it is in accordance with ideas presented

the Navy more than a year ago. The reasons

Continent, perfectly tree from any contingen-

cy of interference from foreign powers in

reason for our Government not having availed

itself of the advantages of a ship-yard so sit-

nated, must be that it has never, before the

present war, been made to realize the neces-

sity of being able to arm and prepare for de-

fence at every point of the Republic. But

the lesson is no longer needed. It is found

in experience that important and powerful

commerce, in time of peace, it is, if possible,

tion as a means and avenue of attack and de-

fence in time of war. Every day's develop-

ment, since the beginning of the war in the

West, has been calculated to magnify and im-

so plainly taught. In securing at last the ab-

it has mastered the rebellion, and assumed a

military position that may safely defy any

the future against the United States govern-

ment. For with the Mississippi river in our

possession, which our own fleet can navigate

but no hostile fleet can, with its rich valleys

of thousands of miles length and variable, in-

definite breadth, which no invading foe can

possible to conceive that anything short of

the judgment of heaven can break our milita-

ry power. The nation, in this grand interior

asin, secure in its unity and integrity through

the unremitting, resistless flow of the mighty

Mississippi to the ocean, becomes a power

greater for defence than any other on the

globe. It gathers into its control the resources

of a continent, uses rivers, aptly called "in-

land seas," for its transportation, and has

It only remains that the Government place

the Mississippi Valley in such state of defence

as its valor and most liberal efforts and sacri-

fices in behalf of the Union cause have justly

earned. And nothing is more important, to

this end, than the encouragement of ship-

building at some convenient point on the

Mississippi river, whereby artisans may be

trained for the work, the Western material of

wood and iron suitable for ships developed and

tested, and a proper naval spirit begotten and

educated in that hitherto altogether inland

and agricultural people. In case this nation

ever has war growing out of events in Mexico,

and the Gulf becomes a battle-ground, we

shall feel better if we can pour our armed

ships as well as armies from the Mississippi

There seems to be no reason why St. Louis

hould not make a trial of building and tak-

ing a first-class irod-clad "ship-of-war" to

sea. For nine months in the year, on an

average, there is water enough to float such

a vessel as the New-Ironsides from that city

to the Gulf. Every article needed in the

manufacture can be had there. And no city

on the continent, having like advantages for

reaching the ocean, is so difficult of approach

by a foreign enemy. Mr. Eads has built a

number of the Western steamboats that have

rendered such signal service in "opening the

Mississippi," and has a large experience and a

well-earned character for probity and fidelity

in his contracts, that entitle his plans to con-

ture of Morgan's band, can well appreciate

never to venture an engagement unless he

has every advantage of position and num-

and could not be overtaken. There never

were men more determined and brave than

those under our Kentucky officers, and they

all panted for the opportunity to bring the

endurance could effect; indeed it seemed an

impossibility to follow the swift-flying robber,

who had not the courage or manliness to meet

the most fleet horses in the land and guided

by experienced woodmen, took advantage of

every private path and by-way to elude the

tiring energy with which he directed every

movement, and to Hobson, Shackelford, Jacob,

and the rest, who, with sleepless vigi-

lance, hung in the fugitive's track and chased

him from place to place until the hyena was

driven exhausted to his lair. Grumblers may

say what they choose, and men who have

never shouldered a musket or flashed a sabre

may expatiate wisely on the certain means

they would have adopted to catch Morgan,

but there never was a more difficult task so

effectually completed, and under all the cir-

cumstances it was done as expeditiously as

possible. Morgan, like the mosstrooper with

the necromantic book, or a fugitive fleeing

from his own guilty conscience, was death

and destruction on all horse-flesh, and in his

labyrinthine flight eluded pursuit for about

two weeks. When we are permitted to read

the official reports of the expedition, we shall

be able to decide the now mooted question as

to whom must be awarded the greater meed

of praise, though it may be difficult to decide

A letter has been received by a brother

of a distinguished rebel officer and engineer

captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, wherein

that officer says: "The capture of Vicksburg

and our army is fatal to our cause. We can

never organize another army in the West,

The war may go on for a time with guerilla

fighting, which I think would be unworthy of

the country, and which I will not approve.

We have played a big game and lost. As

soon as I am exchanged, I shall leave the

HICKMAN, Ky .- The guerillas have been

driven out of Hickman, and that county and

the adjoining counties are now freed from these

highwaymen. A gunboat has been stationed

in front of the town, and no more fears need

Hickman the rebels literally despoiled the

stores, carrying off all the merchandise they

could lay their thieving hands upon. The

border is now all quiet between this city and

The Prince of Wales is a Field Marshal

without ever having seen a battle, a Doctor of

the Civil Law without ever having looked

into a law book, and now he is both a fish-

monger and a merchant tailor, without ever

having sold a fish or got up a coat or pair of

The Richmond papers state that Brig.

Gen. Neal Dow, who was captured near Port

Hudson, had been brought there and was con-

fined in the Libby Prison.

entertained of another raid. While in

Confederacy and the cause for Europe."

where all were so energetic and deserving.

All honor to Gen. Burnside for the un-

sideration.

mountain ranges for its interior defences.

reach, to raise and subsist armies in, it is im-

ombination of powers that may be made in

The ruffianly scoundrels of New York ity, who get up a murderous oppo he enrolment upon the pretext that it was oppressive to the poor, showed their regard for the poor by burning a charity hospital and an orphan asylum!

and elaborately argued by the Secretary of A trifling Editor in Indiana says that we in favor of a navy yard in the heart of the may swear till we are blue and nobody will believe us. He often drinks till he is blue,

John Morgan is no doubt a lion, but not bold one. He ran lately with all his might -and mane.

If you don't know what to do, it is the strongest of all providential indications that you are to do nothing. Womanhood is greater than wifehood.

It comprehends and embraces it. The best

woman will make the best wife. as the Mississippi River is as a channel of Soul is stronger than circumstance. If a girl is a fool in silks, will she be any the less even more valuable and serviceable to the naa fool in calico?

He who strikes out a novelty in archiecture commits a folly in safety; he who atempts it in politics carries a torch, from which, at the first narrow passage, we may press this fact. The events of the past few expect a conflagration.

weeks have confirmed what current history Fame, they tell us, is air; but without air there is no life for any; without fame there solute control of the Mississippi, from its source is none for the highest and best. to the Gulf, the country feels and reasons that

Political institutions or establishments hould be founded on Christianity, and not Christianity on them. Democracy is always the result of the

ork of kings. Ashes, sterile in themselves fertilize the land they are cast on. The condition of a people who have made nany conquests is pretty sure to become ultimately worse than that of the conquered. Wars drive up riches in heaps, as winds

Every Government should provide for every subject the means of living both honestly

drive up snow, making and concealing many

The nation that loses its liberty is not aware of its misfortune at the time any more than the patient is who receives a paralytic Political men, like goats, usually thrive

best among inequalities. Love of supremacy, miscalled political glory, finds most, and leaves all, dishonest. The most immoderate and most jealous

of all power is that which rises out of usur-Experimentalists may be the best philos ophers; they are always the worst politicians. More are made insurgents by firing on them than by feeding them; men are more

dangerous in the field than in the kitchen. It is a great deal safer to affront some people than to confer obligations upon them. If we invite a large acquaintance and many familiarities, we expose our lives to a

We cannot comprehend the honor

being known by sight and pointed at by

quotidian ague of frigid impertinences.

everybody; every mountebank has more such honor than the statesman. We generally make new acquaintance because the old ones don't admire us as much

as we wish. Men gain reputations more by hiding their ignorance than by exhibiting their knowledge.

A man's adversity wouldn't so often oduce insolence on the part of others if i didn't produce meanness in himself. Any man can give good advice; he

a real genius who can take it. Affectation is a greater enemy face than the small-pox. A healthy old fellow is either a fool

No one, without being cognizant of the happiest creature living. all the facts attending the pursuit and cap-A BRILLIANT AND UNEQUAL CONTEST .- The the vast labor and anxiety that Gen. Burnside Nashville Press learns that on Thursday last Cantain Blackburn, with a detachment of seventy-five men of Stokes's Middle Tenneshave undergone since the raiders made their Cavalry, made quite an important expeance in our State. In the first instance, Gen. Boyle and his department offidition from Carthage. The command crossed cers put forth all their most energetic efforts the river at Carthage, and were divided into to either head the enemy off or bring the three squads of twenty-five men each, and celebrated guerillas to a fight. But, true to from thence diverged southerly. The squad the policy which his instinct has taught him commanded by Captain Blackburn, when near the town of Liberty, fell in with a com pany of rebel cavalry, over one hundred bers and mounted on swift horses to evade strong, under Captain Payne, who was atpursuit, he eluded every trap set to catch him, tempting to make his way south from Lebanon, Tenn., where he had been on a stockstealing raid for several days. He attacked Blackburn's squad in an open field near Liberty, and, after a brush of a few minutes, the hundred rebels were driven back in dismay foe to bay. But this was more than human by the bold charges of the gallant twenty-five. But they returned shortly to renew the fight, when Captain Blackburn's men ambushe them, and succeeded in killing eighteen and his pursuers face to face, but, provided with

wounding about thirty. The rest ingloriously fled, and were followed by the little band until pursuit was useless. SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY .- The enemy which attacked Paris fell back to its main body at Winchester. Col. Sanders immediately attacked them, and, after an hour's hard fighting, the enemy fled in confusion toward Irvine, leaving part of their wagons and camp equipage in our hands. On Friday morning our forces again came upon them and drove them to Lancaster, where a considerable fight ensued. The enemy lost in killed and wounded twenty, and nearly one hundred prisoners. Casualties on our side very trifling. A detachment 500 strong took Stanford about noon the same day, and were driven from there by our cavalry with considerable loss. At last advices they were hastily retreating toward the Cumberland river, sending their stolen plunder via Crab Orchard, in hopes to escape in that direction. Col. Sanders's command marched forty-eight hours, not stopping but once to feed and rest. Other and fresh forces down the rebellion not withstanding his disapare now after the thieving band, in hopes to cut them off.

Mr. Mitchell, of Middletown, a member of Capt. Hines's gang, and the identical one who introduced our neighbor to Captain Hines at Christiansburg (Capt. Hines! I am delighted to see you!) was one of the captives taken the other day near Paris. He was brought to this city yesterday evening and lodged in the Military Prison. He is one of the historical characters.

The New Albany Ledger learns that everal companies have arrived at Owensboro for the new regiment forming there for the Kentucky twelve months service. Recruits are arriving at the camp there daily, and the regiment will soon be filled. We understand that the draft will commence in Kentucky in about three weeks.

A Mississippi paper advertises no less han two hundred and forty-one deserters from one regiment, the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, who their commander. General Jackson, says "have disgraced themselves by basely and cowardly deserting their posts at a time when their services were most needed."

The Editor of the Democrat says that Kentucky has to all intents and purposes een under martial law since the autumn of 1861." Then how came he to be so long and so profoundly silent upon the subject? Why did he make no complaint? Did fear strike him dumb? The Nashville Press announces that the

Hon Emerson Etheridge is insane. We have uspected it for some time. Mr. E.'s calamity is much to be deplored, for he was a man of The Richmond Enquirer, in a lengthy article, argues that the prisoners paroled by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg should be placed in

entirely disregarded. A published marriage that never took place is no better than papier mache,

the rebel army immediately, and the parole

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

Mr. Nat. Wol'e, in the speech he delivered before the Legislature on the 11th of February last, said:

If the Constitution does not grant sufficient power to subdue the rebellion; if it is neary to clothe the President with impower, such as is involved in the proclation and the destruction of the writ of ha corpus; if it is necessary to overthrow the Constitution to crush the rebellion, let the werst come. Let the Union go.

The objection to this expression, and to any

expression of this kind, is that this kind of

expression affords countenance to the false

assumption which underlies the whole seces-

sion movement; namely, that there is an in-

compatibility between the Union and the blessings it was formed to secure, that, in other words, the Union, instead of being the ondition and the bulwark of our liberties, is the instrument of their destruction. We say the kind of expression in question affords countenance to this false assumption. It does more. It serves to pave the way for the adoption of the assumption. When a man begins to specify ntingencies in which he would "let the Union go," he has already loosened his own grasp upon the ark of our political covenant; he has taken the first step toward letting the Union go, so far as he is concerned, -a step which is seldem or never retraced. When he has once taken this step, the chances are many to one that he will go forward and not backward in the way he is treading. The step, fully considered, shows that he no longer accustoms himself "to think and to speak" of the Union as the "palladium" of our "political safety and prosperity,"-that he has ceased to regard disunion as "a remedy for nothing." In short, it shows that on this vital point he has discarded alike the counsels of Washington and the maxims of Clay. It shows that his patriotism has lost its bloom and its soul. Mr. Wolfe's use of the expression under notice grated harshly on our sensibilities at the time, but, not dreaming of the possibility of his defection, we dismissed the matter as an intemperate but idle flourish of rhetoric. The event, however, has shown how greatly we erred, and how sure and swift a herald of defection this form of expression is. Mr. Wolfe first used it about five months ago. He then stood on the Union platform and acted with the Union party as he had ever done. He now stands on the secession plat form and acts with the secession party! his fate prove a warning to such of his old political associates as in an evil moment may be tempted in like manner to calculate the

The Lincoln administration never had but one organ in Kentucky, and that one was the Louisville Democrat. Our neighbor went vehemently for President Lincoln's suspension of the habeas corpus and his defiance of the courts, contended that all his arbitrary arrests were lawful, that he had a right to seize and hold in prison whatever men he thought dangerous, that the many persons sent by him to Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren, and Fort McHenry, ought to be grateful to him for his forbearance, and in fact defended all the acts of his administration, and almost fastened a quarrel upon us because we wouldn't do the same thing. And yet he was evidently glad at heart that we didn't do the same thing, for he wanted no riva! in his deep and requestioning devotion to Lincoln and the now." He is all-sweeping in this denunciation of "the churches." Not satisfied to make Cabinet. If we or any other Kentucky Editor had gone as far as he did in the support of radical measures of Lincoln & Co., jealousy would have turned his eyes as green as grass or a young cucumber or a frog-pond. Even when all our Kentucky members of

alue of the Union. The lesson is a pregnant

and impressive one.

Congress, with one exception, were struggling, during the pendency of the War Appropriaberties of the people in the field. tion bill, to prevent the raising of negro regiments, our neighbor had not one word to say in encouragement or approval of their efforts or in disapproval of the negro-regiment policy! In fact, by his devotion to radicalism, he showed himself to be of exactly the material out of which a first-rate secession organ could be Burnside's "Order No. 120" seems to go devreadily made whenever needed.

Be not deceived by those who proclaim that Wickliffe is disloyal. He took his position as a loyal man, in a time of great peril.

And you, Democrat, in a time of great rofessedly loyal to the Union though scandulously disloyal to the Constitution. Now you stand revealed as the ally of the rebellion. and so does your candidate. If Jeff Davis and his Cabinet were to sit in council and self and your no-more-men-and-no-moredear friends, exactly upon the road you are travelling."

The steady pilots of the Union De ocracy have for two years and a half guided Kentucky carefully and safely among shoals and quicksands until now she is in a haven of honorable security. A gang of piratical mutineers are aiming to take possessien, overpower the old crew, reverse the elm, drive her into inextricable dangers or beach her high and dry on the rocks of secession. Let us all man the gangways and bulwarks and prepare to repel this attack. We can do it, for the scheme has not been so secretly concocted as to take us by surprise. We have every thing to stimulate us to a determined effort to crush out the petty rebellion which is showing its head in our State.

The rebellion is near its last gasp, a he hand of the nation has it by the throat. One more clutch, and it will writhe in mortal pangs. We are asked, just at this juncture, to relax the grasp of the government, to do all in our power to enfeeble and enervate its military arm, deprive it of its strength, arrest its descending blow, and give it time to recuperate. Who but a madman or a traitor can counsel such a suicidal course?

"The lamented Crittenden" !- Democrat. Sir, that glorious old patriot went with his whole soul for giving men and money to put proval of the administration's measures. Do you? Who can believe that the death of "the amented Crittenden" is really "lamented" by any rebel or rebel-sympathizer-any no-moremen-and-no-more-money fellow! The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes in its

columns an extensive map, showing the line of Morgan's raid. Its black track makes alarming proximity to Cincinnati. How for-tunate it was that 16,356 men protected the city of pork so well!-Democra How mad you and the rest of the rebel sym-

pathizers are that there were any men at all to protect it.

One half of the rebel sympathizers say that the draft must be abandoned because there is no possibility of putting down the rebellion by force of arms, and the other half say that it must be abandoned because the rebellion is already so nearly put down by force of arms that no draft is needed. The Louisville Demcerat, to make a sure thing of it, takes both

Within the last few months, the rebelon has lost Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Middle Tennessee, and the battle of Gettysburg, and gained the Louisville Democrat. Do the rebel accountants think that the balance is in their favor-or against them!

The eagle has already perched upon our If the bird has done any such foolish thing, ne had better change his perch as quick as sible, or the foul harpies of secession will pluck him as bare as when he first emerged from the egg.

Probaby Pegram and his men have ome into Kentucky with a search warrant to hunt up their rights. We shall have to examine their documents to see that all is regu-

One would think that our neighbor of the Democrat might afford to tell only truth in his Sunday paper. Let him try to finish up his world of fabrications in six days, and | England, Harvard and Princeton have each rest on the seventh.

The Democrat says "no one will pretent to assert that, in the eye of the law, it is a crime to vote with any party." The "eye of the law" isn't always as keen-sighted as the eye of truth; and, in the last-mentioned eye, it is a crime, a crime of deepest dye, to vote with a party seeking to betray and overturn the republic.—Journal.

At last we have got a confession from you that your miserable faction is sailing under false colors, and that you do not intend to re-gard the laws of this State which you so

solemnly, in your 18th of March convention, pledged yourselves to maintain at all hazards. We don't think that our neighbor, before he took service under the rebellion and put on its livery, could have got his own consent to put forth, in the face of a respectable community, so weak and absurd a misrepresentation His statement that the paragraph he quotes from us is a confession that we don't intend to regard the laws of this State is just what might be expected from a new and zealors recruit to the ranks of the rebellion, impatient to make swift amends for his past support of the Union

A correspondent of the Democrat, writing over the signature of "L. J. B.," is enraged at the intimation that the no-more-menand-no-more-money people may have to do their share toward contributing to the public lefence by being set to work upon the fortifications. Of course he is at liberty to get as furious as he pleases, but let him keep himself in readiness to wield the spade. Furiously as he now scolds, we guess he will work still more furiously when he finds that sharp bayonets are bristling immediately behind himthe seat of war being advanced to within a few inches of his own seat. Then he will have to dig like a tiger in front as the only means of protecting his rear. He will have to prick up his ears smartly at every order or be smartly pricked elsewhere. He will cartainly have to work vigorously at ditchingwith no chance for hedging. He must not attempt to sit down in work-hours, or he will be suddenly incapacitated to sit down for a good while afterwards without its hurting. Don't say that we haven't warned you. "L

The Journal admits that the right to vote is guaranteed by both the State and Federal Constitutions, but still advocates the doctrine that Provost Marshals and a military dicta

When our neighbor says that we advocate the doctrine that Provost Marshals must pun ish the people of Kentucky for exercising the right to vote, he makes one of those asser tions that he would have seorned to make beore he undertook the washing and scouring of the pots, kettles, skillets, and stew-pans in the kitchen of the rebellion

Democrat went together for the Union. They would have gone together for it to this day but for the Democrat's discovery of the phi osphical fact, that, "if two ride the same rse, one must ride behind.' Strip off the clothes of our neighbor of

he Democrat and his friends, and, ten to one, you will find that they are wearing black rape next to their skins for the late rebel de feats, and especially the capture of John Mor gan. Try it. The Editor of the Democrat says that onism is the orthodoxy of the churches

war upon man's best institutions, he must needs go to calumniating God's. Those who fraudulently call themelves "the defenders of Constitutional liberpropose to desert the men who are defendng the integrity of the Constitution and the

There are now confined in the Military rison in this city four hundred prisoners of war. Several hundred have been sent North within the last few days. "Order is Heaven's first law." but

lish hard with the rebels and rebel sympathi-We hope that nobody will hit Basil Duke on the head and knock John Morgan's

England is about to go to war with is, loyal to the Lincoln administration and Japan. The United States will be a neutral power in that war and can let Great Britain trines. The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Being a neutral and Japan a belligerent, we have a perfect right, under the late draw up instructions for the guidance of your- English precedents, to fit out privateers to waste the commerce of England. We can money followers, they would say, "Go on, send out swift steamers, as the British sent the Alabama, built, armed, manned in our ports, and protected in their exit to the seas. Whether we shall wait for such insignificant formalities as a freebooter from Japan, and a letter of marque from the Tycoon, are immaterial formalities. It will be hard if Japanese cannot be found in the country to dist among the privateers as nominal commanders. If we cannot get the genuine Japanese article, we can find Chinese in California, who will answer just as well. As for the official authority, any Yankee of ordinary craft can get up a proper letter from the Tycoon, out of a tea-chest. Plenty of men, who would make splendid Japanese pirates, can be found in any of our cities. The British have been building and arming swift steamers for the 'Empefor of China.' We can do the same thing for the Emperor of Japan. Our Emperor is as good as theirs, and more inclined to nantical affairs. The British commerce is the richest affoat, or that ever floated. It is a prize such as the buccaneers feasting on Spanish galleons never dreamed of. We have a port that looks as if placed by a benignant Providence to give us the full enjoyment of our neutral rights in the impending war. We refer to San Francisco. It will be as convenient for our fellows to get coal and mend their machinery as Bermada is for the British pirates to do the same thing on our Atlantic coast. "The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, from which, after mentioning that war "is fully expected, and at last dates all foreigners were preparing to

> could be struck at British commerce. "Japan has numerous ports, and coals are abundant every where. Prizes could be run to Japan or to Chinese ports, and readily disposed of for cash. The Japanese have purchased of late fifteen or twenty fleet steamers, rhich could readily be converted into priva-

eave the open ports, and many had already

left," says that "it is hoped the American

Minister, Mr. Pruyn, will suggest to the Ja-

panese that they can issue letters of marque.

There are hundreds of Americans on the coast

who would jump at such an opportunity, and

before Great Britain could place a fleet of any

magnitude in these waters, a terriole blow

Of the Presidents of the United States, hree were educated at William and Mary College, in Virginia-Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler; two at Harvard, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Madison graduated at Princeton, Polk at the University of North Carolina, Pierce at Bowdoin College, and Buchanan at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. The rest never had a college education. Of the Vice Presidents, Harvard has graduated two, John Adams and Elbridge Gerry. William and Mary two, Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler. Princeton two, Aaron Burr and George M. Dallas. Columbia College two, George Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins. Yaleona, John C. Calhoun. Transylvania University one, Richard M. Johnson. Centre College, in Kentucky, one, John C. Breckinridge. Of the Chief Justices, Jay was a graduate of Columbia, Ellsworth of Princeton, Marshall was not a graduate of any college, and Taney graduated at Dickinson. Of the Supreme Judges, Princeton has educated eight and Harvard three. Of the Secretaries of State, Princeton has graduated five, William and Mary four. Harvard three, Yale two, Union, Dactmouth. and Brown one each. Of the Ministers to

graduated five.

Johnston was moving toward Mobile. An Johnston was moving toward Mobile. An expedition composed of the 98th —, Colonel Funkhauser, and a portion of the 92d Illinois, Colonel Atkins, returned to camp to-day, after a severe day's trip through the country contiguous to Columbis, and extending northward as far as Hillsboro and Spring Hill. The wealthy country lying along Duck River was thoroughly searched and cleared of guerillas. Several skirmishes occurred, resulting in the killing of several and the capture of twenty prisoners. Our loss is one man killed and six captured, who were paroled and have since returned to camp. The command brought in over eleven hundred horses and mules and about two hundred and fifty neales and about two hundred and fifty ne-

Gen. Rosecrans and Provost Marshal Gen-aral Wiles arrived this evening from Nash-

NEW YORK, July 29. The following letter is from an officer on board the Chippewa, dated Charleston harbor,

July 19th:

The Chippewa has gained great credit for going nearer than any other of the gunboats, and firing faster and making the best shots. Yesterday we were on the right of the wooden sides, next to the Monitors. The rebels gave us but very few shots, giving most of their attention to the Monitors, the new Ironsides, and the batteries. The gunboats were at work from 8 A. M. till after 7 P. M.

The iron-clads engaged the rebels at a little The iron-clads engaged the rebels at a little after 12, but our work was play compared with the charge in the face of the fire of Forts Wagner and Sumpter. If the movement had been made two or even one hour earlier than it was Wagner would have been the control of the control

it was Wagner would have been ours at this present moment. After they got into the fort it was so dark—so those say who lived to get out again—that rebels fired on rebels, Union on Union, Sumpter killing as many rebels as it did our men, and our batteries the say of the say ling and wounding as many friends as foes. e carnage, for I cannot call it anything e, was awful. else, was awful.

Our loss was from 700 to 1,000 killed, weunded, and missing. It is said that the Massachusetts 54th Regiment led the van, and all but six officers were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. They fought very hard. Our men were in the fort something like two hours, and it was nothing but the confusion and darkness, not being able to tell friend from foe, that obliged them to get out. Fort Wagner is destined to be ours. It will be, for Gilmore is not the man to give up.

Washington, July 29

WASHINGTON, July 29.
Commander Henry A. Wise has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in

pointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department.

In the list of dismissals from the military service, for the week ending Saturday last, as officially announced, are the following: Maj. Granville O. Haller, 7th United States Infantry, for disloyal conduct and the utterance of disloyal sentiments; Capt. Wm. H. Bark, 19th Ohio volunteers, for treasonable language and disloyalty; Capt. H. P. Merrill, 11th New York heavy artillery, for repeated utterances of treasonable and disloyal sentiments; Lieut. W. B. De Silva, 16th Ohio volunteers, for writing and publishing a highly steers, for writing and publishing a highly sloyal and unbecoming letter. Boston, July 29. Dr. King writes to the Traveller

ms, Greece, under date of July 4th, as follows:

I am now in the midst of civil war. Party pirit and love of rule have at length divided the soldiers and citizens into two hostile bands, and in the street and squares of the city blood has been liowing for two days. On the 1st and 2d a battle was incessantly raging, and the sound of guns and cannon told us the

the sound of guns and cannon told us the work of death was going on.

Yesterday, through the intervention of the finisters of the three protecting powers of rance, England, and Russis, a trace of forty-sight hours was proclaimed, which will end onight or to-morrow, and the above named finisters have proclaimed that if fighting hould commence during the time of the truce, hey will all leave the place and go on board hips, and unite all under their protection to also, and eut off all connection with the ountry, from which true patriotism seems to HALIFAX, July 29. The brig Deron, with Bermuda dates to the

The brig Deron, with Bermuda dates to the 1st inst., arrived to-day.

The privateer Florida arrived at Bermuda n the 16th to repair damage to her machinery and take in coal. She anchored at first outde, and on the following day was allowed to nter the harbor. She saluted the British flag, and the salute was returned.

A considerable interchange of civilities has aken place between officers of the Florida and the shore.

The papers have been filled with communi-

e name of only one is given, the brig D. Nash, of Cherryfield, bound from York to Marseilles, with a cargo of lard, y on French account. She was captured he 8th, in latitude 40, longitude 70. After best of her stores were removed she was

New York, July 30.
The Times has the following.
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, }

earny to-day occupies practically the eline it did two months ago. Recent removements will be necessarily followed period of comparative inaction, during the it will be recruited and recuperated next month. Cavalry will do most of fighting, as I have before stated. Ongstreet and Hill's commands, after pasthrough Thornton's, not Chester's Gap, encamped between Culpepper and Gorsville.

NEW YORK, July 30.

There was some opposition made

xtraordinary proportion of killed could ave been reached by the indiscriminate

officers and men of the 54th Massachu

earer Sumple: CHICAGO, July 30.

he Herald has the following:

nsville. Ewell's command covered their rear and nk by guarding Blue Ridge passes. The lk of this corps is now moving down the lley, and detachments threaten our lines. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock our pickets re driven in near Amisville, and the indicions to day are that our outpasts are liable. is to-day are, that our outposts are liable forced in any moment by superior de-ients of rebels. are is but little sickness, and our men are at the prospect of serving an indefinite term there, while others were not at all affected, but, on the contrary, were joking with each other as to what trade they would learn. berally supplied with rations than ever This, taken with recent Union suc-

creates a general good feeling in the Large numbers of officers have re-been detached to bring on drafted men. escape. New York, July 30. The Times' Washington despatch to Gen. Imore says that he has been promised all the morements he needs. Charleston must, and that too speedily, if energy, celerity, d 15-inch guns will accomplish the result. In the case of J. C. Lisle, tried and senced to death at Cincinnati as a spy, an orrefrom the War Department revokes the stence, on the ground that evidence has an produced that he was a member of

only six miles apart, near Brandon; and that Johnston had been reinforced by Bragg. This came overland from secesh sources. I now learn, from Vicksburg last Sunday, that Jack-son has been almost entirely destroyed, the State House and a few other buildings only n produced that he was a member of ke's rebel regiment, and he will be held a oner of war.

The Fribune's Washington despatch says it eported here by officers in from the front, to Gen. Meade threw his pontoon bridge ose the Rappahasnnock, near the railroad, torder.

It was reported at Vicksburg last Sunday that most of the rebels paroled there had quit their officers and gone home. A few of those killed at Jackson are said to have had parole papers obtained at Vicksburg on their persens, showing that all who could be made to do so were forced into the ranks.

We are permitted to give you the follow-facts collected here from deserters just in m Bragg's army: In the fight on Morris and the rebels sustained a very heavy loss illed and wounded—first reported 500, and reduced to 300. ing the killed is Brig. Gen. Geo. Smoot, nong the killed is Brig. Gen. Geo. Smoot, Langdon Cheeves, Col. John Rookham, and Major Tate. The body of Col. Bees Union hands, the other three had been ght into Cherleston. Great consternaprevails in the city. Women and chilare leaving. All the free negroes are g pressed into the service. The only hope tharleston by its friends is by bayonet. was supposed. They seem to hold on to it with the convulsive grasp of mortal despair. There are supposed to be some small gunboaus up the Tombigtee river, but the only heavy iron-clad in Alabama is in the Alabama river at Montgomery. Montgomery being a place very desirable to hold, for stragetic reasons, it is doubtful whether they will bring this iron-clad down to Mobile.

New York, July 31. New York, July 30.

e gunboat Paul Jones arrived this mornfrom Charleston harbor. On Sunday
ng she was ordered here for repairs, beseky, and having burst her 100-pounder
e 18th. The siege of Fort Wagner was
continued when she left. Gen. Gilhad succeeded in erecting a battery of
siege crups within one thousand yards

A Bermuda letter of July 22d says the pirate Florida is still there, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish fuel. She is getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pinckney, and leaves shortly for a voyage of destruction.

siege guns within one thousand yards bort, and everything was progressing bly. Sumpter and fort Johnson, on Island, kept up a continued fire on our

easily have captured her, as her speed has been defective.

The steamer Corsican, from Nassau on the 27th, has arrived.

The rebel steamer Beauregard returned to Nassau on the 25th from an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston. Ten blockade runners cleared from Nassau on the 7th and 8th. Three from Charleston and one from Wilmington arrived at Nassau on the 11th.

The rebel steamer Raccoon returned to but the casualties average but about r day. The troops are in fine spirits.

Tribune's Morris Island correspondent bur entire loss in the late assault on Fortager, according to official report, is 1,517.

ebels claim to have buried 650 of them.

efficers and men of the 54th Massachucolored regiment will not be given up to
ad official reports say the negroes have
sold into slavery. Other officers are
d with unmeasured abuse; in fact all
ar wounded at Charleston have been
d most barbarously. Opportunities to
tate were eagerly seized upon by rebel
ons, and it was performed in cases of the
test gunshot wounds.
the left our batteries were advanced 600
nearer Sumpter on the 25th and six 200ders placed in position. tions are being erected.

Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Okalono on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defence.

Johnston is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg.

The State of Mississippi is virtually abandard in the whole CHICAGO, July 30.
cial despatches from St. Paul say reports
Sept. Fisks's expedition state that posiformation has been received of the com-

doned by the rebels.

There is a strong peace party in that State favorable to returning to the Union on the guarantee of the rights of the people under the Constitution, of persons, property and e discomfiture of Little Crow and the rtion of all his followers and his flight to low Spone beyond Missouri. The other fs are now awaiting an opportunity to ender themselves and their warriors.

army of Bragg.

The Provost Marshal's office is crowded

with owners and employers of negroes. H permitted them to register their black propert

leans.

The steamer Starlight, a large side-wheeler, has arrived from New Orleans. She was captured by our forces up the Black River. She has been ordered up the river by the authorities and leaves this great has been ordered.

A special from Lexington to the Commercial says that this morning our forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, when a considerable fight ensued, in which the enemy lost 20 killed and wounded, and nearly 100 prisoners. A rebel force of 500 took Stanford about noon to-day, but were driven out by our cavalry with considerable loss. At last advices the rebels were hastily retreating toward the Cumberland river.

tion to discuss politics, for he was not a pelitician, and thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was for the good of the country. When the war was over, we can ask who is the villain. Now the house is on fire and we must put it out. He showed who began the war; that the President was forced at every step to take the measures he

rebellion even if he sent elephants South to trample them down. All the exigencies of the war, like this, could not be foreseen and provided for by the constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this war was unconstitutional Left Davis must be right. He do stitutional, Jeff Davis must be right. He de-fended and explained the conscription act and denounced the New York rioters. If the lead-ers were hung to the first tree we would have

account of the infamy it would bring on their families. We must be for our county, right or wrong. A man who is not for the Govern ment would hate heaven if he lived in it. He showed how ridiculous was the peace cry, and said the only way to peace was to soundly thrash the rebels, and they would come back as humbly as need be, and that whipping they would get as sure as God was in heaven, if

of Mississippi and Louisiana they would say they wanted no more negroes, for the rebel army had demoralized them and ours had made them no better. The institution would be worthless, whether they gain independence

He spoke three hours, completely carrying He spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him, many times affecting them to tears by his manly and hearty defence our brave soldiers. At the close of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for the Union, three for Logan, and a series of resolutions passed. About three thousand persons were present. were present.

MEMPHIS, July 29. The removal of slaves from Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia is carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction, and Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back.

The steamer Empire Parrish, from Port Hudson on the 24th and Vicksburg on the 28th, arrived to-day with about 700 of the 22d Maine regiment en route for the East. 25 sick were transferred to our hospitals. Following this regiment are the 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th, from the same State, all nine months men, whose time has expired.

General Banks's army will return North by way of the Mississippi.

way of the Mississippi.

All quiet at Port Hudson and Vicksburg.
The fortifications at the former place have been strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops was progressing rapidly.

A rumor prevailed that Gen. Weitzel had continued three thousand replaced three thousand replaced. captured three thousand rebels at Donaldson-ville, that Brashear City has been retaken by our forces, and that General Franklin had ar-rived at New Orleans to take command of

General Grant has effected a thorough system of mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans, who, with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels.

Everything is quiet. There are no signs of rebels of either shore.

Gen. Grant ordered all the soldiers in hospitals here able to bear the journey to be sent home on thirty days' furloughs, and all those permanently disabled to be immediately discharged, or recommended for membership in

arged, or recommended for membership in the invalid corps.

CAIRO, August 2.

states Government, which he refused to do on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents and force him to violate certain pledges he had made; he therefore,

certain piedges he had made; he therefore, remains voluntarily a prisoner within the limits of Marion.

The steamer Sultana, from Vicksburg, brings about four hundred furloughed soldiers.

The steamer City of Madison arrived at Vicksburg from New Orleans on the 24th ult. The navigation lower, and the river was entirely unpostructed. irely unobstructed.

The expedition which left Vicksburg a few

days ago has arrived at Port Hudson. Gen. Grant, it is said, commands in person—des-tination unknown.

MEMPHIS. July 30 MEMPHIS, July 30.

The following barbarous instructions are to govern his men in carrying out this order: 'If any man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, his house will be burnel and all his property destroyed, except such as may be useful to this command; if any man resist this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying; if any man takes refuge in a house and offers resistance, set the house on

a noise and oners resistance, set the noise on fire and guard it so he may not escape."

Officers by the steamer Courier, from Hele-na, report the arrival of General Davidson, with a large cavalry force, from Pilot Knob, Missouri. He captured about five hundred rebels, ten miles from Helena, and brought

The steamer Escort has arrived, with Newbern dates to August 1.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard denounces
Jeff Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff Davis to suppress the Raleigh Standard and

wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolins.
The Standard says Governor Vance will The Standard says Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the Standard, also, if necessary, and if Jeff Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the Standard, he will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result.

The Standard says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 45,000 of whom were killed and wounded; that North Carolina should send a delegation to Weshington at once and see white presents.

to Washington at once and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff Davis, The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, North Carolina, found the enemy

army have arrived here. It is learned from the army that some of our

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

The despatch sent to the morning napers re-

The Wilmington (N. C.,) Journal of a late

late has been received. It admits, in an

darmed editorial, that the late rebel reverses

ave called forth the voice of croakers, de-

ponding to our soldiers and our citizens, tell-

g them that there is no use in trying, that we

The Journal proceeded at a column's length

berate the peace party of North Carolina.

nd then goes on to make the following re-

markable admissions: "We have had enough

of angry discussions in North Carolina, enough

of party in all conscience. We deprecate, we

void both. We appeal to the people on the

perits of the question before us, and before

hem we wish to be strictly parliamentary

n all we say. We wish to make no

ttacks upon individuals. We see movements

on foot. We examine and characterize such

movements. We tell our people candidly and

plainly that we know there is an organized

elections in all the districts. We say in all

our cities that if this movement means any-

sidered as a sort of petty treason for an Editor

to speak of, but for the life of us we can't

help saying that the Vicksburg affair is still

a puzzle to us. We don't understand it; we

Rebel officers now confined in the Capitol

t is said are to be immediately forwarded to

Johnston's Island, near Sandusky, O., where

a prison has been recently erected. It is probable that all rebel officers in our hands will

It is understood that the cavalry as well as

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

the infantry regiments now in the field are to

The first detachment of drafted men for the

daily until the army is fully recruited. The

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 23.

Morris Island, S. C., July 23. J. To Major General Halleck:
Sir: A medical director in the field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded in our bands of 635. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three engagements of the 10th, 11th, and 18th. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of the command is improving.

Proving.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Tho U. S. steam sloop Ossipee captured on on the 20th inst. the James Battle and Wm.

Bagley, loaded with cotton—blockade,runner rom Mobile.

WAR DEPARTMENT-ADJUTANT GEN'LS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31. GENERAL ORDER NO. 252.

The following order of the President is pub-

and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one

because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our passession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the

aws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or old into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and contin-

ed at such labor until the other shall be re-

ased and receive the treatment due to a prisager of war.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The loss on both sides was considerable.

This reconnoissance confirms the report of
the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicate that his present headquarters are at Stevensbury, four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The sutters wagons captured by Mosby and
his gang, en Thursdry, were receptured on
Friday, uear Olivia, by the 2d Massachusetts
eavalry.

cavalry.

A skirmish ensued between the guerillas

and our advance, but on the approach of the main body Mosby fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are report-ed killed and wounded, the result of the pur-

This morning a detachment of our cav alry killed two and captured two of Mosby's band near New Baltimore.

the next twenty-four hours.

The public will not be surprised to learn

The public will not be surprised to learn that Meade's army is about to make an important movement. Just what it is to be, of course it would not be prudent to state; but one thing is certain—rations for a long march have been issued. A portion of our cavalry bas crossed the Rappahannock near Beverly Ford, and other forces are already on the

Col. Lovell's expedition in pursuit of Mosby returned. Although most of the stolen property was recovered, the guerilla chieftain and his men escaped.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1.
Brigadier General J. B. Turchin is relieved

of his command.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

The draft took plack to-day in the First, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards. Over two thousand names were drawn, amid great enthusiasm. The people cheerfully respond to the

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINUOLA E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. August 2.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 31.

all concerned:

don't like it at all."

be sent there.

tion now being drafted.

vement on foot to control the Congressional

e whipped, and they told us so.

orps still retains its fame and identity.

is old position.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

army have arrived here.

New York, July 31.

The Express says: We have seen to day officers from Grant's army, who left Vicksburg about ten days ago. Note of preparation for a march to Mobile was then heard on every side. The troops are in the best spirits, and confident of success. The calculation was that the stars and stripes would float over Mobile by the 15th of August.

New York Ang 1 rces occupy the heights of Fredericksburg, hus preventing the enemy from reoccupying orting the breaking up and distribution of the Ith army corps is entirely incorrect. The

New York, Aug. 1.
The Herald states that the force of employees which was at Aquia Oreek, when Lee adanced northward, is ordered to return there on Monday. There were at the time of the on Monday. There were at the time of the last evacuation of the point, over twenty immense store houses there which have since been destroyed. A small force, protected by gunboats, could have protected the property. The Indian country as far down as Arkansas river has been reclaimed by our troops, but its occupancy is not permanent.

The Herald's Washington despatch says Mesby's gang made an extensive haul of sutlers last night at Fairfax C. H. There is no Union force stationed near there.

Inion force stationed near there.

Some six or seven sutters, with their teams, vares, and chattels, bivouacked there last ight and were all made prisoners.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in itself. rect line of communication with the army

lirect line of communication with the army n its present position.

Less pains have been taken by the military authorities to guard the turnpike road between Alexandria and Centreville.

The guerillas under Mosby, composed principally of residents of Fairfax, take advantage it this fact to make their raids upon unarmed bassers at points where no military force is stationed.

stationed.

The Times' Washington despatch says:
Orders have been issued by Provost Marshal
General Fry to complete the draft in New
York city immediately, and drafting will
again commence on Monday next. The
Government is fully prepared for any emerthing it means reconstruction or submission. We warn the people at home, we warn the soldiers in camp, that such will be its results if The Journal, of the 21st inst., wails thus about the fall of Vicksburg: "There are things that we suppose we never will know, and here are others which it seems to be con-

Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

A letter from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, dated Warrenton, 27th, says the rebels are very much discouraged. Seven deserters from a Mississippi regiment came in day before yesterday, and stated there was no use in fighting any more now that Mississippi had gone up. We ought to have Richmond by the middle of September.

A correspondent of the Herald says, after describing the late fight at Manassas Gap, that Gen. Meade, by moving into Manassas Gap and preparing for battle, for which he was certainly justifiable, having such information to guide him, lost two days and a half of time in his southerly march, thus fully enabling Lee is southerly march, thus fully enabling Lee o reach the south side of the Rappahannock efore Meade could possibly do so.

The steamer Belvideer, from Port Royal the 29th, has arrived. She passed Charleston bar at 11 A. M. on the 29th; saw two Monitors and the Ironsides, then engaging Fort Wag-

be filled up to the maximum by the conscrip-Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting long line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner; he had elso mounted heavy siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumpter, which would open on that fort on the 20th. When all his siege guns are mounted Gilmore feels confident of his ability to reduce Sumpter. Our casualties continue small. The New Orleans Era of the 25th says Brashear City surrendered on the 22th to the gunboat Sachem. No particulars.

Schamon. Pa. July 31. army of the Potomac started to-day-there were several hundred. Conscripts will go remainder will go into a camp of instruction. Washington, July 31.
The following has been received to-day at the headquarters of the army:

SCRANTON, PA., July 31.
A fire broke out in the cellar of Mathews & Gilmore's drug store last night, extending to a four story building on the north owned by John Koch, and from thence to the banking bouse of Geo. Sanders on the south. Koch's building was badly damaged. Geo. Fuller's and Sanders's buildings were totally destroyed.

Washington, August 1.

Rear Admirsl Porter, in a communication to the Navy Department, says that he is not sure of raising the De Kalb, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries. All the guns, and everything which could be got out, were removed, including paymaster's books and Government funds.

ished for the information and government of

Washington, July 31. It is the duty of every Government to give protection to citizens of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages of customs of man carried on by civilized persons, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners and spies as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one

the to commence the draft on Monday, though t may be ordered in the course of next week. The funeral of Brig.-Gen. Strong took place this morning.
Advices from off Charleston state that no

engagement had taken place since the assault on Fort Wagner. Our monitors were occasionally firing on both Sumpter and Wagner. Fourteen Parrotts and mortars are now in po-sition at Morris Island. The idea of taking Wagner has been abandoned for the present. Our shells are making but little impression on the sand of the works. Headquarters Army of the Potomac. August 2. Gen. Euford's cavalry and artillery and a supporting infantry force yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station, and proceeded toward Culpepper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpepper Gen. Buford encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brody Station. The loss on both sides was considerable.

This reconnoissance confirms the report of he sand of the works.

The 10th Connecticut occupies the rifle pits within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort

Wagner.
Gilmore feels confident of breaching Fort Sumpter.

In the case of the seized vessel Peterhoff and others, Judge Betts delivered his decision to-day, adverse to the claimants.

Washington, August 1
A special to the Times says: On an appeal of J. C. Wetmore, agent of the State of Ohio, Secretary Stanton has decided, in the case of Sergeant Quinton, of the 5th Ohio, who had served two years in the ranks, and was dircharged for promotion, is entitled to his bounty of \$100 the same as any non-commissioned officer or private who has served two years and has been honorably discharged on account of disability. This decision covers all similar cases, whether past or future.

Nashylles August 1.

NASHVILLE, August 1.
Brig. Gen. J. B. Turchin was relieved of the
command of the Second Cavalry Division,
Army of the Cumberland, on the 29th ult. The river is very high, there being nine or ten feet on the shoals, and still rising slowly. Gen. R. B. Mitcheli, on account of ill health, has received a furlough for twenty days, and leaves for Kansas to-morrow.

New York, August 2.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 31st ult., arrived to-night. The siege of Fort Wagner was still progressing. General Gilmore has mounted a number of 200-pounders within a mile of Fort Sumpter. He is confident of reducing both Sumpter and Wagner in a short time. leaves for Kansas to-morrow.

San Francisco, July 30.

Dates have been received from Hong Kong to June 6th. China news is unimportant. The latest news received at Hong Kong from Japan looked to war as certain. They are represented as much better prepared than had been supposed. in a short time.

The Times' Washington despatch gives the The Times Washington despatch gives the following:
The statement that Lee's forces are massed at Culpepper is not credited in military circles. There is no doubt that he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body of his army is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. The exact location and position of the rebel army will be ascertained within the payt twenty four hours. een supposed.

Dates have been received from the Sandwich Islands to July 4th. The volcano near Shilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.
Owing to the obstruction of the roads between the City of Mexico and Acapulco the news from the former place is only to June 25th One of Forey's latest orders admits goods

into Mexico through any seaport in possession of the French at half duty previously received of the French at hair duty provided to the 20th inst.

An arrival at Acapulco of a French fleet with ten thousand soldiers was expected. This force was to come from the Gulf of Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexico across Tehuantepeck and from Acapulco across Tehuantepeck and

pulco be despatched for garrison for the Mexican Pacific ports.

San Francisco, August 1.

The commercial community was thrown into excitement yesterday by the discovery of an extensive system of frauds in the Empire warrhouse. Goods to the value of \$10,000 had been withdrawn on fraudulent receipts, or else such receipts were used for collateral securities to berrow money. securities to borrow money.

siasm. The people cheertuny respond to the efforts of the government to suppress the re-A DIFFICULT QUESTION ANSWERED.—"Can any one," says Fanny Fern, "tell me why, when Eye was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl was not made at the bellion. New York, July 31. Nassau advices say Wilmington, N. C., dates to the 18th had been received by the blockade running steamer Arabian.

The Government had received an intimation from Lord Lyons that his lordship's efforts to same time to an and been received an intimation from Lord Lyous that his lordability selforts to induce the Washington Cabinet to withdraw is in prohibition of exportation of live stock to the Charendon estate in Jamaica had been highly successful.

Washington, August 1.

Information received an intimation for the Potomase states that Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappidannock. His first advance south of Calpepper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburg to Ellis ford, on the Rapid Ann. by only one rebel regiment of the Rappahannock.

Information from the Rapid Ann. by only one rebel regiment to Fredericksburg should be desire to Fredericksburg should be desired to the Fredericksburg should be desired to the Fredericksburg should be desired to the Fredericksburg should be desired to Fredericksburg shou Adam's ribs, a hired girl was not made at the same time to wait on her?"

We can, easy: Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend "right away, quick, now!"

Because he never read the newspaper until the sun had got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching himself out, yawned out, "ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he! He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was

The Navy Department has awarded the entract for building the fifteen knot sloop-ofwar, proposals for which were published some time since, to Cramp & Son, at Washington. They are to build her with the understanding

In Salem, Mass., all the Protestant clergymen liable to draft have been conscribedsix of them. The Newburyport Herald hopes they will go, as nothing would give more efficiency to the law, and nothing would more elevate the patriotism of the people. ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE - LOVE, SEPARA-TION, AND REUNION.

Henry, a bright, honest, intelligent, and hand-some boy, a year or two older than the girl, and these two loved—tenderly loved each oth-er. From early youth they had been dear friends and close companions, despite their parents' mutual hatred, and orders to the contrary. They mastered the rudiments of learning beneath the roof of the same little red school-house; plucked flowers together in the green meadows, and berries in the pastures;

sand Sanders's buildings were totally destroyed.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Rear Admirs! Foreign in a communication to the Navy Department, rays that he is not sure of raising the De Kab, and cannot yet remember to read in the court of raising the De Kab, and cannot yet remember to residents of Yazoo city did not take the trouble to warn him of torpedoes, as they had an opportunity of doing, 3,000 bales of cotton have been seized to pay for the gunboant.

The Postmaster General does not feel himself justified at present in ordering the sending of mails to New Orleans via Cairo, they can make endorsenent accordingly upon hem, and they will be sent at the risk of the writers.

The National Republican of emeti.

The President has suthorized the issuing of or norder that it will be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill-treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebels, authorized the issuing of or norder that it will be the policy and intention of the Government in every instance where it is known that a black man in the structed to select a rebel prisoner and confine to the forment maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, the commence the draft on Monday, though it im any be ordered in the course of next week.

The Post awar no orders have been received a desperate wound, which sent in the structed to select a rebel prisoner and confine to the shared promptly and to the letter, that the Federal commence the draft on Monday, though it may be ordered in the course of next week.

The Post man and the sent of the present in ordering the court proposed the contract of the present in ordering the sending of mails to New Orks.

The National Republicance of ment is the present of the pr

And now comes the closing scene of our story—a story repeated to us last Saturday by one of our most reliable citizens.

Only a few evenings since a young man started for a solitary stroil through the little village in this county, which shall, for the present, be namelss. He had not gone far on a retired street when he discovered in the glosming a female figure, in sable apparel, approaching him, the sight of which made his blood leap in his veins, and his pulse beat faster. But it could not be Her. Still the figure approached, and still his heart beat quicker, quicker, and he stopped short in his walk. And with one glance at him, the lady, too, stopped. Her heart almost ceased to pulsate. They took a step forward—another—a look into each other's eyes for one brief moment—

"Henry!"

"Henry!"
"Alice!" And Alice was clasped to the manly bosom of her old suitor in one long em-brace of purest love; their lips met, and the curtain drops for the present. And we leave the happy pair, trusting that the printers will receive a generous slice of the bridal loaf when the event comes off, which we learn is not far This brief tale is a true one.

A SPARROW DIVORCE AND REVENCE.-The Shields (England) Gazette has the following

Shields (England) Gazette has the following curious story of animal life:

In the interior of the Tyne Dock Wagon shops, the attention of the workmen was, about a week ago, attracted to the movements of a pair of sparrows engaged in constructing a nest in a hollow where two girders met for the support of the iron roof. For several days they labored most assiduously in preparing their abode, when, by some sudden freak, the progress of the tiny fabric was suspended.

A few mornings afterwards the ears of the workmen were saluted by loud chirruping and the fluttering of wings, and from what transpired subsequently, it was evident that the female bird had severed the connubial bond, and enlisted the affections of another, who now vigorousy contended with the rejected bird for the possession of the nest. For several hours the contest continued, until the usurper proved the strongest. The rejected bird shortly afterward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity for re-

terward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity for revenge. This speedily occurred, for in the course of a short time the newly-joined pair left for a brief period. In their absence the defeated sparrow approached the nest, and, placing its back beneath the feathery mass, taked it from its resting place and sent it to the ground. The surprise of the other birds on their return at beholding the demolition of their dwelling, appeared to be great, and was amusing to observe. Notwithstanding this disaster, however, they commenced to build a second nest in the same place, the rejected mate watching their proceedings with apparent interest. After two days of incessant labor they again left, for a short time, and, taking advantage of their absence, the disappointed bird again demolished their feathery residence. The birds on their return commenced to build their third nest, on which they are now engaged.

because there are not hands enough to enable them to fill the orders.

About five hundred prisoners, all officers, arrived in Pittsburg on Monday, en route for Johnson's Island, where they will be detained until exchanged. They came from Fort Delaware, where there are now nearly ten housand prisoners confined, and were in charge of Young's artillery, under command of Lieutenant's McConnell and Ahl. Among the prisoners were Generals Archer and Jones, both of whom were captured at Gettysburg.

The cartoon in Punch of July 11 reprepresents Mr. Roebuck as a terrier at the Tulieries, fed by Napoleon with sugar plums out of a bowl labelled "Humbug." The Empress puts her hand on the shoulder of the Emperor, and deprecatingly remarks: "Ah, mon cher Louis! pray don't cram the poor little fellow any more; it is positively cruel."

rebel officers opened a vein of his arm and wrote his parole with his own blood. With what fluid did our neighbor of the Democrat write the parole required of him by Captain KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD .- The following is

an official list, show ing the number of volunteers furnished by each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky to the United States army, prepared by Adjutant General Finnell, up to the 28th of July, 1863:

	191.0	74	Livingston	21
Gra	Cracken	150	Livingston. Crittenden. Union. Webster. Total. JISTRICT. Hancock Berckinridge Grayson. Butler. Edmonson. Total BSTRICT. Simpson. Warren Logan Total Bart Total Logan Total Logan Total Logan Total Listrict.	176
Ma	rshall	216	Webster	69
Call	oway	48		- 00
Tri	gg	94	Total	1,154
1	SECO	OND I	DISTRICT.	
Chr	istian	548	Hancock	188
Ho	kins	200	Breckinridge	537
Mu	hlenburg	539	Grayson	564
Her	iderson ,	190	Butler	450
Ma	Loan	462	Edmonson	110
Ohi	0	1.027	Total	5.998
1	THI	RD D	ESTRICT.	,,,,,,
Rus	sell	367	Simpson	74
Cur	nberland	492	Warren	381
Clir	iton	454	Logan	327
Mo	nroe	613	Todd	197
Box	ron	228	Elart	488
All	en	387	Total	4.523
1	FOU	DTH 1	NICEDICE	25020
-	. 200	16121 1	DISTRICT.	
Me	ade	541	Spencer	91
Ho	rdin	386	Green	440
Bul	litt	236	Shelby	460
Lai	ue	285	Anderson	261
Ma	rion	735	THE CLERK SELECTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	-
Wa	shington	734	Total	4,933
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Jeff	ferson	5,037	Owen	82
Old	ham	248	A TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF	_
He	nry	352	Total	5,719
	SIX	TH D	ISTRICT.	
Gil	latin	136	Campbell	610
Ha	rrison	320	Pendleton	578
Bec	ne	123	Bracken	412
Gra	mble	424	Total. ISTRIOT. Campbell	. 43
Ke	nton	600	Total	2 200
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United States Army up to June 30, 1863.
Money has been sent:
To pay Resecrans's army
To pay troops in Washington and Virginia 75-9,000 To pay troops in South Carolina 1,259,000 To pay troops in North Carolina 1,000,000
To New York, to pay mustered-out two years men and returned militia
months men and militia
Total\$29,500,000
T 0 . W W 0 . W

For Children's Hair.—Mrs. Clark, wife of tev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati. Ohio, writes: I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various

United States Revenue Stamps. have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps. Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 daw6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

DIED.

On the 22d July, 1863, at the residence of his fath Christian county, Ky., PRILIP B. POINDEXTI ged 23 years and two days.

of his age.

On Sunday, July 26th, 1883, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Gronge P. Hamilton, sen of Jus, and Sarah E. Reamer, uged 9 years and 3 months.

On the morning of the 29th inst., Mr. M. Garrison, in the 5th year of his age.

At Winchendon, Mass., of consumption, William Brown, Ju., of Bowling Green, Ky.

DRUNKENNESS CURED! THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting oup. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK is a certain oure for Drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price 31 a box. Sent by mail to any address by O. S. UPBAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Chronica again free. Dirculars sent free.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Law Department. THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the first Monday in October, and continue five months.

continue nve months.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Troperty and of the Law of Contracts and Criminal Law.

HON CALES W. LOGAN, Professor of the History and Science of Law, and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and of International Law and Codes of Practice.

Address Prefessor Pirtle. James Guthrie,
President of the University of Louisvill
jy27 diawidw4

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR 5-20 LOAN. No. 114 South Third St., Philadelphia.

COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS NOW CON-

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Aug 1, 1863. We continue our quotations for gold this day at 200 is cent buying and 32@33 selling, and silver at 17@19 buying and 23@35 selling. Demand notes 24@25 buying and 21@25 selling. Exchange is buying at 42@34 discount and selling at par and 5 premium. Bankers buy Kentucky notes at 1 is cent, and Indiana notes at 1 is cen wherevex notes at 1 % cent, and Indiana notes at 6.00 feet premium. We quo'e the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 12013 % cent discount. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 8.9%. Southern currency is quoted at 50 % cent discount. Eastern exchange in demand at 1.00% % cent discount buying, and pare premium selling. Canada money 35037.

Aspes-Potash 6@3c, pearl 8@10c ASPLES-FORMS 1060c, pearl 4610c.
APPLES-Sales prime Northern 25 50@3.
BEANS-Sales at \$2 75@3 25 B bushel.
BATILSG-Small supply at 50c.
BAGGING-Sales at 15 1/40 16 5/c.
BEESWAX, FEATHERS, AND GINSENG-BeeswaX 32@33c.

thers 42@43c, ginseng 65@70c EUTER-Fair supply of Ohio in boxes, with sales at 1601c. Fresh roles retail at 1862c. CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles 13c, star 17c. CHEMBA SAS 760750.
CHERSK-Good demand at 10@1026.
FIGUR AND GRAIN-25 75@6 for extra family, and
M 50@4 75 for superfine. Wheat-sales 500 bushels at
55, 90, and 95c for red and white, and market dail. We

quote corn at 70c for ear and shelled. Sales of rys at 65c. Oats dull at 65@70c from wagons. Barley at \$1 25 @1 30. Sales shipstuffs at \$20% ton, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$18.
Provisions—Mess pork \$12012 50. Bulk meafs dull and nominal at 35% 44% for shoulders and sides. Bacon is selling in small lots to the trade at 45% for shoulders and 55% for clear sides. Hams meet with a steady market at 6½@Sc for plain and 9½@12c for com-mon to fancy brands, if caurassed. There is no in-quiry for lard and no disposition on the part of holders to sell at the nominal rates, which are from 7c to 3½c.

coording to quality.

Suffixed Dull. Sales of G. W. at 35c B yard. SHERINGS-Dull. Sales of G. W. at 35c B yard. TALLOW-Hold at 10c. Eggs—Light sales at 12@13c B dozen. Grockers—Unchanged; sales sugar in hhds at 13% \$15%; yellow in bbls at 13%@14c, crushed and refined ugar at 16@16%c, a few bbls old New York molasses.

RICE-Sales at 9@10c. TEAS-G. P. \$1@1 50, Black \$1@1 25.

HEMP-Dew-rotted at \$100@110 \$2 ton.
Hides and Leather-Green 6%@7c, salt-cured 15@
18c. Sole leather, Cincinnati oak, 38@39c; hemlock

50; French \$4@4 15.

IBON, NAILS, AND STEEL-Bar S. C. 4%@4%c, charcoal

JEANS-Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80c LARD—Sales at 9@9/2c.
MESS PORK—Old mess, in small lots, 9/2c, with little emand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.
MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Sales of Kentuckyat 53@

Oils-Linseed at \$1 00. Coal oil 40@70c per gallon.

SALT-50@55c. Wool-Washed 40@50c. In crease 35@40c PAINTS-White Lead \$9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead 14c. Extract Logwood 15@16c Whiskey-Sales at 42%. Holders refused to sell at he close of the market for that price. Mackerels—No. 1 in kits at \$2.50 and No. 2 at \$2.00.

Shors—\$3@3 25. Onions.—Sales of 200 bbls to be delivered on Monday at 83 50 per bbl.

About 20 hhds of tobacco have sold during the past week, and some of it at good prices. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Ehelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr.

LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1863.

The arrivals of cattle at the Shelby House stock yard luring the past week have been but moderate and the quality only fair, but nearly all were sold as fast as acy arrived. Very few were left ever.
Sheep have been inquired for both by butchers and ders, with a limited supply. All were sold as fast

100 the gross for fair to good. Sheep sold from \$2 to TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman. antry to sell here at that. Government co pave only bought a few, and these merely to help at less cost than they can be had at here. There are out 40 head left unsold.

A few heavy cattle were sold at 3\(\frac{4}{3}\)\(\frac{4}{6}\)3\(\frac{4}{6}\); fair to good brought 2\(\frac{4}{6}\)3\(\frac{4}{6}\), and common and rough 1\(\frac{4}{6}\)2\(\frac{4}{6}\). Sheep are in fair demand and sell at previous prices Choice bring 30 3/4c gross weight, and common 2/40 24c. Lambs sold at \$200 25 P tead. Hogs are scarce and sell at 4/405/4c for heavy and rell fatted. Stock hogs sell at 31/4@31/4c

CTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

clanted out.

Will be sold for part cash and balance on time to uit the purchaser, or will be exchanged for a medium ized dwelling-house in the central portion of Louis

LOUISVILLE Agricultural Works,

With Wrought Iron Cylinders.

plete 4-horse Power and Thresher, ready for

THRESHERS. sior Horse Power, for one horse, including ng Machine, with Separator and Fixtures

MILLER & MOORE,

MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky. jy22 w2m&d2aw2mWed&Sat

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Southwest corner Main and Second sts., up stairs, 13:30 cod/m&w4 HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

DATCEBLOR'S celebrated HAIR DVE is the Best in Die World. The only Marmless, Frue, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect-changes Red, Rustry, or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brosse without Inquiring the Staining the Press, visible of Inquiring the Staining the Press, visible in the Inquiring the Control of the Inquiring the Control of the Inquiring the Staining the Press, visible in the Inquiring the Staining the Inquiring the Staining to Control of the Inquiring the Staining to Control of the Inquiring the Staining the Inquiring Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS,
No. I Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROSERT L. MAITLAND,
VILLIAM WRIGHT.

Sapra drwisty

A special to the Gazette dated Philadelphia July 29, says: It is rendered almost certain from various

at is rendered almost certain from various sources, letters, telegrams, and persons, that the morale of Lee's army is broken, and that great despondency prevails in rebel circles. Gen. Lee's plans have proven utter failures. Rebel officers, apart from that insane spirit of braggadocia which characterizes so many of them, admit that the cloud of gloom is getting black ever the South. ing black over the South.
The sheriff of New York has refused to serve

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

the writs of habeas corpus issued by McCunn, in the cases growing out of the rioting, and the business of that kind has therefore come to a stand still, and will so remain until settled by the Superior Court.

The draft of the Fifth Ward passed off today with great enthusiasm. The Lafayette song and the Star Spangled Banner were sung. The Philadelphia draft will be concluded next

Tuesday. S. J. Randall, a Democratic member elect to ongress from the First District, was drafted day. Rebel sympathizers don't like the triotism of the people as displayed at the

rafting places.
The draft is ordered in the District of Co-The draft is ordered in the District of Columbia. The quota is 5,000, and takes one man in every three. The unexampled large quota creates quite a surprise. Most of the clerks in the departments have formed mutual insurance companies to pay exemption.

Four detachments of troops left again for the North to bring in conscripts.

The truth about Solicitor Whiting is that, being on leave of absence from his duties as Solicitor of the War Office, he goes temporarily to England and France, not to give advice to our Ministers, but to communicate cer-

rily to England and France, not to give advice to our Ministers, but to communicate certain facts, which, from peculiar facilities recently afforded, can be done better by him than any one else.

The Richmond Dispatch of day before yesterday says the capture of Morgan's men is a distressing blow to the Confederacy. It has stood and can still stand harder, but the pride of the people was very much interwoven with the achievements of Morgan. We don't like to judge after the result, but it seems that the the achievements of morgan. We don't like to judge after the result, but it seems that the expedition which put a river navigable and unfordable for hundreds of miles, and fully commanded the whole distance by the enemy's gunboats, between himself and all assistance, must have been rash and foolhardy. Nevertheless, he has done the enemy great damage in this long excursion.

in this long excursion. [Special Despatch to the Journal.] [Special Despatch to the Journal.]

Parts, July 30.

The enemy 375 strong drove in our pickets at 4 o'clock. They were met by two companies of the 23d Michigan, a few of Capt. Reid's Kentucky cavalry, and two pieces of Henshaw's artillery. They were driven back two miles, when they attempted to flank us and burn the bridge, but were driven off. The 45th Ohio came up on their rear, captured 15, and compelled the rest to retreat towards Mount Sterling. Their main force, 2,000 men with 8 pieces of artillery, were attacked by Col. Sanders at Winchester.

They retreated towards Irvine. Sanders is

Col. Sanders at Winchester.

They retreated towards Irvine. Sanders is in pursuit. The men and officers of the 118th Ohio, 3d Michigan (Henshaw's), 15th Indiana Battery, and Capt. Reid's Cavalry behaved gallantly. Col. Young, commanding the post, was very energetic. No one hurt on our side. The railroad is all sate. Gen. Burbridge, of Grant's department, who is home on furlough volunteered his services and was complimented for his gallantry. MEMPHIS, July 29.
Forces sent out under Col. Hatch to look after the rebel troops who are enforcing the conscription in West Tennessee had a fight at Lexington, routing the rebels, and capturing Col. Campbell, of the 23d Tennessee, two

tenants, twenty-five privates, and two on. Campbell was en route from Chat-oga to join Gen. Pillow, who was understood to be near Paris.

Col. Fielding Hurst, who was captured by Col. Fielding Hurst, who was captured by the rebels, has been recaptured.

Gen. Rody's force is still on Bear Creek.

Biffles, Forest, Newcomb, and Wilson are operating under command of Pillow. Gen. Dodge is watching all these parties, and will seen make West Tennessee too hot to hold them.

NEW YORK, July 30.

CINCINNATI, July 30.

Brigadier-General Strong died this morning from wounds received at Fort Wagner. From passengers by the Cosmopolitan it is learned that the principal guns of Fort Wagner have been silenced. Reinforcements, it is said, have reached Gil-nore, besides several 200 and 300-pounder Parrot guns.

The rebel officers are excessively exasperated at being attacked by the 54th Massachusetts. On being asked for the body of Colonel Shaw, the rebel reply was: "He has been burned, along with his niggers."

Offensive operations by Gilmore are being actively prosecuted.

CINCINNATI. July 30.

Pegram's forces have retreated toward Win-chester, followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners have been taken. Morgan and several of his officers arrived at Columbus this afternoon, and were lodged in the penitentiary. After searching and bathing, they were conducted to cells, where they will be confined according to the rules of that institution. [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 31.

A special despatch to the Gazette, dated Columbus, July 39, says: "John Morgan and twenty-eight of his command reached here this atternoon, and were immediately taken to the Ohio penitentiary, where they will remain until further orders. Fourteen are commissioned and of them non-commissioned and of them non-commissioned and ned, and fifteen non-commissioned offimissioned, and fifteen non-commissioned offi-cers and privates.

"After Gen. Mason had handed the prisoners over to the officers of the penitentiary, they were searched in accordance with the rules of the institution, to which they submitted with-out any grumbling, except in two or three cases. Morgan himself emptied his pockets with as much grace and ease as he could com-mand. He had several hundred dollars with him, mostly greenbacks.

mand. He had several hundred dollars with him, mostly greenbacks.

"As fast as prisoners were examined they were returned to their cells, where they will be confined, subject to the rule of the penitentiary, which will prevent them from taking to each other. The prisoners seem not to have been aware of what disposition was to be made of them until they were in sight of the prison. Some of them were much dawneast. prison. Some of them were much downcast

"The warden will treat them as other prisoners are treated. They will be closely guarded by detachments from the Provost Guard, which will render it impossible for them to Memphis, July 28. I sent a brief report by the Belle Memphis this morning to the effect that Johnston was fortifying twenty miles from Jackson; that Johnston's rear and Sherman's advance were

remaining.

Sherman's army had all come into Vicksburg, and it was understood that General Herron's forces and a part of Sherman's have gone to Mobile by another route than that pursued by Johnston. Mobile will be in dan-

VICKSBURG, July 26.

The rebels seem to be making a desperate and terrible effort to save Mobile. It appears that Mobile is to them a stronger point than was supposed. They seem to hold on to it

struction.

Any American vessel in these waters could easily have captured her, as her speed has

The rebel steamer Raccoon returned to assau on the 15th from an unsuccessful atompt to run the blockade. Memphis, July 29.

Johnston's army is said to be on Pearl river, few miles west of Meridian, where fortifica-

constitution, of persons, property and conscience.

Some say they would donate half their income to liquidate the public debt if the difficulties could be adjusted.

MEMPHIS, July 28, VIA CAIRO, July 30, A despatch has come up to the effect that our forces are pursuing the forces of Genera foe Johnston beyond and to the east of Pearl iver; also, that the forces of the Confederates revery much demoralized, and that many risoners are being captured by our scouts it is evident, from the direction of the retrea of the rebels, that they are making for Merid ian, where the military railroad diverges, from which point they can reinforce Mobile or the

permitted them to register their black property in order that they may receive protection and be furnished with passes.

The Continental cleared this morning with a good freight and passenger list for New Or-

CINCINNATI, July 31.

Duquoin, Ill., July 31. Major-General Logan arrived here this norning, and was met at the depot by a large encourse of citizens. The committee bade im welcome as the honored son of Illinois and dmired of all loyal men. In a speech at Carondale, yesterday, he said he had no disposition to discuss politics, for he was not a peli-

who began the war; that the President was forced at every step to take the measures he had, and yet some cried unconstitutional. We fought the Mexicans because they made war on the Government, and if that war was constitutional, why not this.

He ridiculed those who objected to the war because it was against our brethren. He was no spologist for the President, but would stand by him in all his efforts to put down the rebellion even if he sent elephants South to

no more mobs.

He had seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious. He exhorted all to do themselves the justice not to die traitors, on

would get as sure as God was in heaven, if the people will allow it.

He spoke of the condition of the Government at the time when the war broke out. The arms had been nearly all shipped South, but with all these disadvantages what success had been achieved. With regard to the proclamation, he said if the rebels would keep their negroes let them stop fighting. If the proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the courts. If the heir arms and appeal to the courts. If the uestion was left to the women and children

The removal of slaves from Mississippi to

Banks's army.

General Grant has effected a thorough sys-

Carro, August 2.

Ninety-four of the 42d Maine Regiment, the months men, arrived yesterday en route or Bangor.

Provost Marshal Phillips has completed the Provost Marshal Phillips has completed the enrolment for the 13th district of this State, and is prepared to make the draft as soon as directed. He enrolled about 18,000 persons, and arrested a large number of deserters. The Provost Marshal was obliged to place the town of Marian, residence of Congressmen Josh. Allen and King, copperheads of Southern Illinois, under martial law. Pickets were stationed around the town and orders issued preventing persons leaving or entering the stationed around the town and orders issued preventing persons leaving or entering the place without passes. Allen tried to pass, and brought before Phillips, where he demanded to know if a Congressman was obliged to obey orders of a petty Provost Marshall. He was told that all were subject to the enrollment, and no one could receive a pass without the provided that the country is the provided that the country is the provided that the provi

The steamer Warner, from Vicksburg, arrived with Major-General Blair and staff en route to St. Louis. All was quiet at Vicksburg and vicinity.

Col. Richardson, rebel guerilla, issued an order requiring all men west of the Tennessee between eighteen and forty-five to report

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2. The steamer Escort has arrived, with New-

All the wounded and sick from Meale's

Son, Philadelphia.

that she is to be completed in twelve months. The machinery is to be made by Merrick &

[From the Genesee (Illinois) Republic, July 15.] Two estates in the Genesee Valley, N. York, joined each other, between the hereditary proprietors of which a long-standing and bitte feud existed. Each had an only child; the one Alice, a blue-eyed, golden-haired, rosy-cheeked aughter, fall of fun and affection; the other green meadows, and other is in the passactor, the same sylvan nooks and silent grottoes were shared by both together; and, indeed, they grew up asking and seeking no other companionship than their own; and would it be strange if they did not love? They did; and one moonlight night, years ago, "in the grove at if they did not love? They did; and one moonlight night, years ago, "in the grove at the end of the vale," they pledged their hearts and their hands, and only waited for a few more seasons to roll around, and the consent of their parents, to be united in the holy bans of matrimony. But that consent was never obtained. The father of Henry threatened to disinherit and disown him if he persisted in his youthful and foolish idea of marrying the girl; while her father swore vengeance on both, if the engagement was not immediately and forever broken off. Heartsick and thoroughly disgusted with this turn of affairs, Henry determined to quit forever the old homestead, the cherished scenes of his youthful sports and pleasures, his heart's idol youthful sports and pleasures, his heart's idol and all, and seek comparative tranquillity of mind, and perhaps a fortune, amid the auriferous rocks, rivers, and mountains of Califonia. With sacred pledges on both sides to correspond frequently, and to remain true to

each other, the young man sailed from hi native shores. This was the last they say or heard of each other for long years. Each wrote often, but there were interested par ties who saw that the letters of neither par ty were received, and at last both ceased with sorrowful forebodings, to write at all At last a rumor reached Alice that Henry was dead, and that his remains lay burie was dead, and that his remains lay buried beneath the sod of a mountain slope in California. Then the young girl's heart sunk within her breast; the blow was too terrible and for months ske hovered over the brink of the grave. She recovered, however, but the sparkle had left her eye, and the bloom had faded from her cheek; sorrow and gloom set tied down over her like a great black pall which no tender love or soothing words could remove or dispel. After she had partially recovered from many weary months of desoning the covered from many weary months of the covered from the covered from many weary months of the covered from remove or dispel. After she had partially recovered from many weary months of despai
and grief, her hand was sought in marriag
by a worthy young man of the neighborhood
and at the urgent solicitation of her parent
that hand was given. But what a mockery
She frankly told her fature husband that he
heart could never be bis; that it was placed i
the possession of another years ago; that sh
would try to make him a dutiful wife, but
love him she never could. He was satisfie love him she never could. He was satisfi

And now comes the closing scene of our

they are now engaged. A Man's Idea of Economy.—It is very curious that "retrenchment" and "economy" with the male head of a family must always begin and end with its mistress! Is she sure there's no waste in the kitchen or parlor? Is she sure that her shoe bill for the children and herself is not larger than it need be? Is she sure she never takes a superfluous ice-

The demand for mechanics in Indian apolis, says the Journal, far exceeds the sup Many as are the improvements now being made, the number would be much greater if workmen were to be had. Good carpenters, plasterers, masons, and indeed almost every kind of mechanics, can get plenty of work and good wages. Mills, founderies, and factories are constantly turning off work

At Vicksburg one of the captured

of	Ballard	74	Livingston	21	L
-	McCracken	63	Crittenden	176	
- 1	Graves	150	Union	25	ı
-	Marshall	216	Webster	69	
0	Calloway	48			
0	Trigg	94	Total	1,154	ı.
	SECO	ND I	DISTRICT.		ı
is	Christian	549	Hancock	100	Ł
W	Horking	500	Prockingidge	507	
h.	Muhlenhurg	520	Gravson	564	
	Henderson	190	Butler	450	
-	Daviess	407	Edmonson	116	
-	McLean	462	_		Ł
1,	Ohio	1,027	Total	5,228	
1.	THI	RD D	ESTRICT.	****	r
	Russell	367	Simpson	74	
y	Cumberland	492	Warren	381	
d	Clinton	454	Logan	327	
-	Monroe	613	Todd	197	
	Metcalfe	415	Hart	488	
k	Barren	328	-		
е,	Allen	387	Total	4,523	1
of	FOU	RTH	Livingston. Livingston. Livingston. Union. Union. Union. Webster. Total. DISTRICT. Huncock. Breckinridge. Grayson Grayson Butter. Edmonson Total. SSTRICT. SSIMPSON Warren Logan Todd. Hart Total DISTRICT. Spencer. Taylor Green. Shelby Anderson. Total ISTRICT. Owen Total ISTRICT. Campbell Pendleton. BTRICT. Campbell Pendleton. Bracken. Carroll. Total. DISTRICT.		
	Manda	104	Sacres	0.5	
10	A dair	541	Taylor	205	
d	Hardin	386	Green	440	i
t-	Rullire	926	Shelby	460	ı
	Larue	285	Anderson	261	1
l,	Marion	735	_	Or a P	ı
d	Washington	734	Total	4,933	ı
9-	Nelson	239		-,	ĺ
ir	PTE	THE P	TETRICT		ı
	* * * F11	LIE D	LO L	-	ß
e !	Jefferson	5,037	Owen	82	ī.
d,	Oldham	248			ı
s,	Henry.	352	Total	5,719	1
	SIX	TH D	ISTRICT.		1
!	Gallatin	136	Campbell	610	1
er	Harrison	320	Pendleton	578	£
n	Beone	123	Bracken	412	ı
	Trimble	4	Carroll	43	в
ie i	Grant	434	-	-	Ł
to	Kenton	600	Total	3,260	ĕ
ed	SEV	HTM	DISTRICT.		Ε
g	Nicholas	205	Woodford	140	в
	Bourbon	194	Franklin	488	ı
y	Clarke	102	Mercer	731	ŧ
е,	Favette	378	Boyle	219	8
ne	Scott	75	Lincoln	524	н
	Jessamine	144	Bracken Carroil Total. DISTRICT. Woodford. Franklin Mercer Beyle Lincoln.		ı
8	0.000	144	Total	3,500	I
10	FIG	нтн	DISTRICT.		ı
n-	Domes	000	Total	ora	ı
	Pronthist	163	Fatill	200	1
g	Letcher	100	Madigon	477	ŧ
is	Harlan	116	Rockcastle	371	ŧ
e.	Knex	408	Garrard	443	1
is	(lav	465	Pulaski	1.632	ı
	Owsley	567	Casey	328	ı
er	Wolfe	84	Wayne	448	ı
ne	Whitley	501	-	-	ā
n	Laurel	379	Total	7,121	1
	NI	NTH I	DISTRICT.		1
a-	Mason Lewis. Geenup Boyd. Pewell Fleming. Rowap Carter Lawrence	010	Morgan Jehnson Floyd Pike Magoffin Montgomery Bath	100	1
ıd	Lowis	546	Johnson	204	1
ur	G. cennn	625	Floyd	270	1
	Royd.	356	Pike	498	1
e,	Pawell	125	Magotfin	132	1
3	Fleming	687	Montgomery	252	1
n-	Rowap	154	Bath	568	1
70	Carter.	591			1
	Lawrence	417	Total	6.499	1
y, ly	RE	CADA	TIL ATTON		1
ly	ALL	CALLE	CHALLOW.	0.000	1
he	First di-trict	1,104	Sixth district	3,250	1
	Third district	4 500	Fighth district	3,300	1
m	Forrib district	4 023	Seventh district Eighth district Ninth district	6 400	ı

and conditions hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 108 Greenwich street, New York.

aged 33 years and two days.

On the evening of the 28th inst., at half-pist six o'clock, Hattie McCleellan, daughter of C. W. and Savah E. Cottom, aged 10 menths.

Died, at the residence of his father in New Market, Marion county, Ky., July 23d, 1883, Willie E., eldest son of Heary H. and Lucy J. Carter, in the 16th year

At Buckland, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the 31st of July, Mrs. Lydia Robards, consort of M. D. Robards, aged 71 years, one month, and 25 days.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

POTATOES—Sales at \$2 25@2 50 \$\epsilon\$ bbl. Hops—2:@30c. Hay—Higher; light sales at \$21 \$\epsilon\$ ton.

5c, bridle \$46@50 % dozen. Hog skins \$7 50@8 7 dozen. Uppers \$35@42 3 dozen. Calf skins, city, \$2@ 5 defect, pig \$46603—hot and cold blast Nails \$5.226 5.00 for lod; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs and upwards; retail \$5.00 Cast-sheel 26300; American blister loc; steel slabs Hc, and wings 12c.

as they arrived. as they arrived.

Hogs have been more inquired for than for some weeks, and prices have advanced some in consequence of light arrivals. All sold as fast as they arrived.

Cattle sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 \$2.00 hs gross for bulls and rough, this stock, and from \$2.75 to \$3.50 \$3.

LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1863.

The supply of cattle has been in excess of the demand and prices have gone down fully 250 2 100 3s on all grades. A few were bought by shippers but there is not enough of their sort offering. They want to buy t 24@34c, but drovers say they can only buy in the

For Sale or Exchange,
A FARM OF 120 ACRES OF LAND,
miles from Lagrange, and balf a mile
from the Louisville and Frank ort Railroad. It has good improvements on it, consisting of a
brick dwelling-house, servants' house, stables, and
other build'ings. It has a fine garden, a good bracing
orchard, and a splendid collection of young fruit trees
planted out.

Apply to Mrs. Donigan, on the farm, or to T. C. Coleman, in Louisville.

Corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE KY. LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (2-horse). Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (1 horse). Excelsior 2-horse Power, including band-wheel,

KENTUCKY CIDER - MILL. This is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Gider and Wine Mili yet introduced; works much as-sier and grates the Apples much finer than any other made; with a better and more powerful Screw any Press than can be found on any other Mill. It is also Fress inm cin de folm on any other and. It is an any other and the private and better stranged, and will average about FIVE BARELS OF OLDER PER DA NA BY HAND. We will current this Mill to be of enul copacity in every respect to either the Krouser or Cutp Mills, where remit at jorty dollars can be actionate to state "Miller & Se" in ordering, be particular to state "Miller & Moore's Kentucky Citer-Mill. Weight of Mill 375 lbs.

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION of ALL
Claims against the Government left in my care, including Bounty and Pensions for Soldiers and their
Bieirs, and will charge the legal fee ONLY, which is
five collars for every case.
I will also attend to the collection of Quarter master
and Commissary Vouchers. [See light.]
I will give parvicular attention to Claims for Damages of Houses, of Farms, and of Stock.
Having had some experience in this business, I am
prepared to correct Claims that may be informal and
finally succeed in collecting them.
In no case will I require my fees until the Claims
are perfected.

H. W. HAWES,

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

SODA-250 casks best Newcastle just received per Jus-fersonville B. B. and for sale by MOORE, BERMAKER, & CO., MY North side Main, below Seventh &

One of the greatest evils connected with the One of the greatest evils connected with the culture of sheep is the custom of "breeding in." It is a law of nature, as well defined as that the needle points to the North pole, that the mingling of kindred blood will produce degeneracy and disease. In all civilized countries this principle is so well understood and recognized, that laws are enacted to prohibit marriage between kindred. On the other hand, it is a well established fact that the createst races of men that the world has the other hand, it is a well established fact that the greatest races of men that the world has ever produced have sprung from an intermixture of remotest nations. England may be mentioned as a striking illustration of this theory. The great historian Macauley says, "early in the fourteenth century the amalgamation of the races was all but complete, and it was soon made manifest by signs not to be mistaken that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by a mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the aboriginal Britons." The rapidity with which our own country has progressed in the scale of nations may reasonably be attributed to a mingling of races, while China, Japan, and other countries, that have for centuries refused to commingle with other nations, are strong proofs of the degeneracy that naturally follows such a policy. In the animal kingdom it is well known that all the superior breeds are the result of "crossing."

it is well known that all the superior breeds are the result of "crossing."

The thorough-bred horse, the great breeds of cattle, sheep, and other animals are so conclusive proofs of this principle that not a word of comment is necessary. The same principle applies to the vegetable kingdom, where all the great improvements in variety are the result of the mingling of different elements, while the planting of seed in the ground from which it is raised is believed to be the principal cause of the numerous evils that beset the cultivation of the soil, such as the "rot" in potatoes, the "weevil," "smut, "and "cockle," in wheat, &c. Some eight years since, it will be recellected, the wheat crop of Ohio was destroyed for several years in succession by the "weevil." This result is believed to have been caused by sowing wheat on the same ground from which it was raised, as it is well known from which it was raised, as it is well known that this was the common practice in Ohio at the time referred to. Finding their crops de-stroyed, the farmers came to the conclusion the time referred to. Finding their crops destroyed, the farmers came to the conclusion that the particular variety of wheat which they had been raising had "run out," as they termed it, and sent to other parts of the country for seed wheat. The impression became very general that the "Mediterranean" wheat was not subject to being destroyed by "weevil," which was true, simply for the reason that it was a new variety, and had been but a short time before introduced. It had therefore not been "bred in-and-in," as that which was destroyed by "weevill" had been for years. Any seed wheat broaghtfrom other States would, no doubt, have proved equally beneficial as the Mediterranean.

We heard a gentlemen from Ohio, a short time since, extolling a variety of wheat, brought from California, which had proved wonderfully productive, and free from the evils we have mentioned. If the farmers of Ohio will send to California, or Maryland, Michigan, New York, Minnesota or any other distant country, every year for their seed wheat, they will in our judgment find themselves relieved from "weevil," and from many other evils to which they have been subject. We noticed a short time since an account of disease having been developed in the silk worm in France to such an extent as to seriously threaten the destruction of the silk crop. The remedy pro-

been developed in the silk worm in France to such an extent as to scriously threaten the destruction of the silk crop. The remedy proposed for this evil is suggestive of the sound philosophy with which the French people conduct their affairs. Their Representative at Shanghai was directed to procure a large number of coccons, and send them to his government, and by thus intermingling a new element it was thought that the disease would disappear. "It is plain from these facts that the disease among the silk worms was believed to have been caused by degeneracy, produced by "breeding in," and there cannot be a doubt that the remedy proposed will prove effectual.

Nature left to itself, without the ingenuity Nature left to itself, without the ingenuity of man in mingling varieties and crossing breeds, produces stinted growth and degeneracy in both vegetable and animal life. A few illustrations by comparison will serve to prove this fact. Contrast, for example, the wild strawberry with the immense garden varieties—the wild plwm with the "green gage"—the wild cherry with the "Oxhearts"—the crab apple with the "bellflower" and "golden pipnin"—the wild pear with the "Bartlett" and "Virgaloo"—the wild peach with the "clingstones" and the wild rose with the "moss rose."

In the animal kingdom, contrast the wild cattle of Texas and Mexico with the Alderneys, the Durhams, the Devonshires, and others—the sheep of Mexico and South America with the "Southdowns," the Merinos," the "Leicesters," the "Cotswolds"—the wild horses of Mexico and Indian pony of our own country, with the "Glencoes," the "Eclipses," the "Herods," the "Bostons," the "Fashions," the "Lexingtons," the "Patchens," "Flora Texples," and "Idlewilds."

It is the mingling of different elements that produces the healthy and vigorous growth, both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and this principle cannot be too strongly adhered to the wood crowners as disease is super to

and this principle cannot be too strongly adhered to by wool-growers, as disease is sure to accompany degeneracy, and degeneracy, it is believed, is sure to follow "breeding in." We we are that in expressing this sentiment we are treading upon disputable premises. The Hon. H. S. Randall, whose writings upon the subject of sheep husbandry have a well-de-served and widely extended influence among served and widely extended influence among intelligent wool-growers throughout the country, declares that "it is by no means true that it is either unsafe or improper to interpreed animals of any degree of relationship." He also says, 'a majority of the most celebrated breeders and improvers of English cattle have been close in-and-in breeders. Such testimony from so high authority is entitled to great reserved and consideration set we cannot great respect and consideration, yet we canno believe but that the great cattle breeders refer red to attained their success mainly in crossing the breeds. After having produced a distinct breed through the process of crossing they no doubt bred "in-and-in" to a considerable exdoubt bred "in-and-in" to a considerable extent to preserve it, but without an occasional intermixture of new blood we think the tendency would be decidedly in the direction of degeneracy, and in this opinion we are confirmed by Mr. Randall himself, who says, "there comes a time generally when close ina d-in breeding between the artificial species which have been partly moulded by man, produces loss of vigor and degeneracy, and sometimes this fatal overthrow is but one step away from the pinnacle of apparent success. In breeding sheep it is not necessary to keep constantly crossing breeds, but a frequent change of rams of the same breed, and obtaining them from flocks as remote as possible, with occasional crossing, is believed to be the most effectual method of keeping up the vigor and health of the flock. In England the growers very rarely breed from an ewe over seven years old, and never before they are two years old. By a careful selection of the breeding parents a constant improvement is kept up, and there is no country in which crossing breeds has been practised to a greater extent or with greater success, as we shall attempt hereafter to show. The great object to be attained in our country is to induce the farmers generally, and of the West in particular, before the facilities are greater than in any other part of the world, to try the experiment of adding sheep husbandry to their other agricultural pursuits. It is not expected that they will enter largely into the business at first. In all new enterprises it is well to feel the way, and we recommend that those who enter into the business should, by all means, adopt the policy of avoiding "in-and-in" breeding. Its tendency is unquestionably to produce degeneracy, and, by many judicious observers when it is the constant of the contract when it is and the produce degeneracy, and, by many judicious observers when it is the constant of the contract when it is the constant of the contract when it is the constant of the contract of the contract of the contract tent to preserve it, but without an occasion ing. Its tendency is unquestionably to pro-duce degeneracy, and, by many judicious ob-servers, is believed to be the cause of "rot," and many other diseases to which sheep are

Destruction of Sheep by Dogs.—The destruction of sheep by dogs has always been a great discouragement to farmers throughout the country, and has led numbers to give up sheep husbendry that would otherwise have persevered in it. It is within the scope of our own knowledge that whole sections in both Maryland and Ohio have entirely abundanced. own knowledge that whole sections in John Maryland and Ohio have entirely abandoned this important branch of agriculture in consequence of the losses sustained through the destruction of flocks by these uscless animals. In the State of Ohio alone it is estimated that In the State of Ohio alone it is estimated that as many as ten thousand sheep have been thus destroyed in a single year. The value of 10,000 sheep is far more than all the dogs in the United States are worth. The only practical use which we have ever seen made of them is by the ash gatherers, a few of whom hitch them to their small carts to assist in drawing the load. In Spain and other parts of Europe where sheep are attended by sheepherds, does where sheep are attended by shepherds, dogs are made use of to keep the flocks within proper limits and to assist in driving them from place to place; but this is a peculiar breed trained to the business, and were never known to harm sheep. In hunting it may reasonably be claimed that dogs are of some carries in bringing in game, in discovering its reasonably be claimed that dogs are of some service in bringing in game, in discovering its whereabouts, and in some other respects. Many people regard them as valuable to guard premises from thieves or to give the alarm at their approach; but making liberal allowances for all these benefits, the destruction of sheep alone far exceeds all the value of their services. More than three quarters of the dogs in the country are kept as mere pets, and are of no earthly value whatever.

of no earthly value whatever.

It is estimated by parties who have been at It is estimated by parties who have been at considerable expense and trouble in obtaining the information that the number of dogs in the country is rather over than under three millions, and that the average cost of their keeping is not less than five dollars per head annually. Many of the fancy pets kept in the cities and large towns cost from fifty to one hundred dollars a year for their keeping. The owners go as regularly to the butchers for

meat for the dogs as they do not their ramines. A gentleman living in one of the large towns in the interior of this State upon being question as to his opinion of the average cost of keeping dogs insisted that it could not be less then ten dollars. His own two he said he knew cost him over twenty-five dollars a piece each year. In the Georgia Legislature recently a bill was intraduced requiring the destrucly a bill was introduced requiring the destruc-tion of all dogs, and in the debate it was stated that there were more than one hundred thousand within the limits of the State. It was estimated that the provisions they con-sumed would furnish rations, and the sheep sumed would farnish rations, and the sheep they destroyed annually would furnish cloth-ing for at least five thousand troops. The population of Georgia is about one million. Taking one hundred thousand dogs to a mil-lion of population as a basis it would make three millions of dogs for the whole United States.

It is generally supposed that families averge about six persons, and we think it a low stimate to say that there are at least three estimate to say that there are at least three dogs to every five families. Averaging families at six persons it would make five millions of families in the whole country, and calculating three dogs to every five families would make the number of dogs three millions. At five dollars for the averaged annual cost of keeping it will be seen that the aggregate is fifteen millions of dollars. If judiciously expended, this vast sum would support all the room in the country, who, from circumstances pended, this vast sum would support all the poor in the country, who, from circumstances beyond their control, are legitimate objects of charity. "Ye have the poor always with you," and it would seem to be quite as creditable to our humanity to expend this amount in feeding and clothing helpless women and children as to waste it on worthless curs which endanger the lives and destroy the property of our people. We are aware that it will be said that the food consumed by dogs is generally of a character that would otherwise be thrown away, but to this it may be replied that in cities it would be very accepta-

wise be thrown away, but to this it may be replied that in cities it would be very acceptable to the poor, and in the country, where there are less poor, it could be quite as profitably disposed of in feeding swine.

Dogs are generally the natural enemies of sheep, and have an unaccountable propensity to destroy them. They are also dangerous in all communities on account of their liability to "hydrophobia," the most terrible of all diseases. We are told by parties thoroughly informed upon the subject that the number of

eases. We are told by parties thoroughly informed upon the subject that the number of deaths by "hydrophobia" has fear fearfully increased in the past ten years, and this can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the number of dogs has greatly increased. Taking their liability to "hydrophobia" and their propensity to destroy sheep into the account, dogs may reasonably be considered as a public nuisance. No man has a moral right to keen unce. No man has a moral right to keep up on his premises an animal that is dangerou to the lives or property of his neighbors, an he ought not to have a legal right. No goo citizen ought to desire to keep such animals If we have among us men who persist in keeping a pack of dogs to sneak off at night and destroy their neighbors' sheep, let them be taxed heavily. It is confidently believed that with reasonable protection against the destruction of sheep, the farmers throughout the country of sheep, the farmers throughout the country will hereafter give more attention to sheep husbandry than they have ever before done. There certainly was never so good an opportunity presented to an agricultural people to lay the foundation of great wealth as this war has furnished to the people of the West by cutting short the cotton supply, and thus making a market at double price for fourfold the quantity of wool that was required when cotton was ten cents a pound, and it is the cotton was ten cents a pound, and it is the duty of the Governors of all the loyal States to recommend the passage of stringent laws for the protection of wool-growers against the destruction of sheep by dogs.

We are informed that a law exists in this state of the protection of th

We are informed that a law exists in this State taxing dogs fifty cents a head. The fund raised from this tax is appropriated to paying for all sheep destroyed by dogs, on the certificate of officers appointed to appraise the value of the sheep. This is a simple and good law, except that the tax should be five dollars instead of fifty cents.

titud of any country	
Washington,	July 24.
The following is a statement of debt on the 1st of July, 1863, deriv official source:	the public ed from an
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	

	INIERESI-DE	ABING DEDI.	
	 eent temporary loan, coin eent temporary loan 	\$ 5,036,037 30 23,023,258 19	
	ecent temporary loan	70,808,188 91	\$ 28,059,295 49
5	© cent temporary loan, coin	6,450 CC 3,461,000 OC 7,022,000 OC 20,000,000 OC	
6 6	© cent bonds, due 1868 © cent bonds, due 1881 © cent bonds, due 1882 © cent Tressury Notes, © cent certificates of in-	18,323,591 86 69,457,800 06 185,684,141 26 717,100 06	
	debtedness	157,093,241 63	431,275,874 71
	30-100 P cent bonds, due August 19, 1864	52,931,000 0	
	October 1, 1864	86,989,500 0	**** **** ***

DEBT NOT BEARING INTEREST.
Treasury Notes past due..... 39,100 00
United States
Notes\$387,646,589 00 Less amount in Treas'y. 11,157,088 12 Total debt July 1, 1863, as exhibited by books of the Treasury Department. ______1,07,274,365 99 Total debt July 1, 1865, as esti-neted by the Secretary in his report of December, 1865. _______1,192,297,403 24

Actual debt less than the estimated debt. 25,023,037 25

Total debt July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Departmunition, 52 hogsheads sugar, ten puncheons rum, nine barrels flour, and 50 barrels salt, all belonging to the Confederate Government. Walker's army is left almost without ammu-

Actual debt less than the estimated

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
14th Aemy Corps, Port Husson,
July 10th, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that
with this place there fell into our hands over
5,300 prisoners, including one Major-General,
one Brigadier-General, 20 pieces of heavy are
tillery 5, complete betteries a numbering 21 one Brigadier-General, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, 5 complete batteries numbering 31 pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, 44,800 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, 150,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We also captured two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

vice at this time.
(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Major-Gen. NEW YORK, July 26. We are indebted to the Herald for the following account of operations near Charleston, received by the Arago: On the 19th the rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but Gen. Terry repulsed them with great slaunchter.

unexpected, but Gen. Terry repulsed them with great slaughter.

The gunboat Pawnee, which supported the left flank, grounded, and a rebel battery opened on her, firing about fifty shots, thirty-nine of which hit her. She subsequently floated off and opened upon the rebels, putting them to flight. Our casualties were small, and the rebels were taught a lesson they will not soon forget. not soon forget.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was re-

umed on the morning of the 22d, the iron-clads co-operating with the army during the day. Fort Wagner was silenced for some time, and the colors shot away. The new Union batteries were opened upon the rebels,

Union batteries were opened upon the rebels, doing great execution.

Later.—A charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fa'l back, which they did in excellent order and held their old positions. The loss on our side was quite severe, but our total loss of killed, wounded, and missing since the 10th is only about 1,000. The Forty-eighth New York lost about 250 men, and only three officers escaned unharmed. The only three officers escaped unharmed. The Catskill was struck over fifty times but is all right. She went to Hilton for supplies and coal

CAIRO, July 26. Major-General Logan and Col. Rawlings, of Grant's staff, arrived here to-day. They report that Sherman had retired to Jackson. He reports to General Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and the people are completely disgusted, and are ready for peace. They staked their all on Vicksburg, and it has fallen. They clung to Johnson, as a last resort, and he is utterly vanquished.

General Logan was received here with many marks of respect. many marks of respect.

MEMPHIS, July 26.

Memphis, July 26.

Biffles and Jesse Forest are reported to have again crossed Tennessee river, and gone toward Jackson, Tennessee. Gen. Dodge has sent a force to meet them.

One of Hurlbut's scouts arrived last night, and reports Pemberton and staff, and some of his officers, gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Pemberton said it was impossible to keep them together. The rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks. Excitement was intense. The rolling stock on the railroads was all being run ing stock on the railroads was all being run toward Mobile.

Large quantities of cotton are going in the

same direction, but Johnston's army is reported at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000. All surplus stores are being shipped to Mobile.

Gens. Hardee and Forest passed through Meridian on the 18th going to Johnston. Forest is suffering from a wound and not fit for data.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC, } July 25. }
The rebels were in force yesterday near Front Royal. We drove their cavalry from Manassas Gap about sunset. It is believed that the rebels intend to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thoraton's Gap. They will meet obstructions at the former

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Winchester, Tenn., July 27.
A refugee who left Chattan oga on Sunay, the 19th, furnishes me the following

atements: Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Chatta

look for his early supercedure. He represents the people as very short of provender, and al-most hopelessly despondent. The fall of Vicksburg is the climax of this sorrow. General Hardee has been relieved from duty

The details of the charge of the 22d made

on Fort Wagner show most desperate fighting by Gen. Strong's brigade. Scarcely a field or line officer escaped being wounded, and many work billed.

At one time nearly the whole rebel force

the parapet, sent to Generals Strong and Sey-

orders to advance it was too late. Our gainant men had been forced to retire.

A correspondence of the Herald, dated Jackson, Miss., July 12, reports that the library of Jeff Davis has been captured, comprising several bushels of private and political papers

of the arch traitor.

Several letters on secession, dated back to 1852, and the whole collection will bring to light the secret history of secession. The letters are from both Northern and Southern

The steamer Roanoke reports an immense

on flagration raging at Havana when she left on the 22d. Among the warehouses on Reg-læ wharf, sixteen buildings were consumed, with bad prospects for subduing the flames. It is estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of sugar

is destroyed.

[Tribune's Special.]

Columbus, July 26.

Nine hundred of Morgan's men were lodged in Camp Chase prison to day. They will be kept until the officers of Straight's expedition are released from Libby Prison.

Washington, July 27.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond Despatch of this morning:

Charleston, July 24, 9 P. M.—The bombardment was renewed early this morning, with rapid and continuous firing, until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock.

A physician just from Hilton Head says that fifty-four of our regulars took the oath of ellegiance last Wednesday.

that fifty-four of our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday.

Second Despatch—Charleston, July 25.—
Regular firing from Fort Sumpter and Battery Wagner at the Yankees on Morris Island was kept up all night, and continued all to-day. The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris Island. The Monitors and Ironsides, lying out, took no part.

The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position.

Island, and have strengthened their position. No casualties are reported to-day. Another Monitor arrived to-day, making six in all.

The 8th regular infantry and the 5th regular battery moved their quarters to-day from the City Hall Park to the Battery, where they

will keep prepared for the mol

WASHINGTON, July 27.

of the arch traitor.

is destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The steamer Planet has just arrived from Port Hudson, having on board 160 rebel officers who are en route for Sandusky via Cairo. When the boat reached Helena twenty-five of the prisoners threw themselves from the guards of the boat into the river for the purpose of effecting their escape.

of the boat into the river for the purpose of effecting their escape.

It is supposed that a few of them reached the shore, but the majority of them were drowned. One of the officers, Maj. Hevort, informed me that the entire batch of privates taken at Port Hudson had been paroled, and that before the surrender they suffered extremely for the want of provisions, mule beef being a luxury even at an exorbitant price.

Washington, July 24.

Washington, July 24.

It is an erroneous impression that the Federal or rebel army has recrossed the Potomac into Maryland, or that either of them is at rest. They are both moving rapidly south-

Gen. Meade's army has attained already an advantage of position, and will give Lee a decisive battle north of the Rappahannock. Direct communication between Washington and the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac has been opened. under Bragg, and has been sesigned to the command of a corps in Johnston's army. On the assignment of Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, to the old command of Hardee, his staff, who remained with Bragg, remonstrated, and were transferred with their old command.

Leavenworth, July 25.
On Thursday, the 16th, a severe fight occurred between Gen. Blunt and the rebel General Cooper, resulting in the complete route of the rebels.

route of the rebels.

Finding that the rebels had fallen back from Fort Gibson, Blunt, with twenty-four hundred men and twelve guns, left in pursuit.

After marching 50 miles in 24 hours, they ound the enemy, 5,000 strong, in position on Blunt immediately attacked. Our artillery dismounted two re'el guns, which were cap-tured. A charge was finally made, when the

enemy fled in confusion.

Our cavalry was pursuing when the courier left. Rebel loss 60 killie, 24 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. We captured a quantity of commissary stores.

Gen. Blunt, though sick, commanded in

New York, July 25 New YORK, July 25
The offices of Military Governor and Secretary of Arkansas have been abolished.
A Mobile letter reports the capture of the steamer Kate Dale of Mobile with 700 bales of cotton. of cotton.

WASHINGTON, July 25. WASHINGTON, July 25.
The National Republican, of this evening, states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the publicate of the ways and the product of in Managery and the product of the ways and the same and the with the plunder he has collected in Maryland with the plunder he has collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and because his force has been gathering new crops of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. He is now moving toward Richmond with immense trains of supplies, the necessity for the procuring of which was increased by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

road, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

The Navy Department has received information that the steamer Santiago de Cuba captured, on the 15th of July, the steamer Lizzie of Nassau, after a chase of two hours. She was formerly owned in Wilmington, N. C., and was on the second trip from Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, soap, dry goods, provisions, &c.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morping:

partment this morning:

FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK,

OFF VICKSBURG, July 18th.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that
the expedition sent into the Red River region the expedition sent into the Red River region proved very successful. Ascending the Black and Tensas rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi, Lieut. Commander Selfridge made the head of navigation on the Tensas Lake and Bayou Macon, 30 miles above Vicksburg, and within 5 or 6 miles of the Mississippi river. The enemy were taken completely by surprise. The rebels that have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not to go away altogether. Lieut. Commander Selfridge divided his forces on finding transports which had been carrying stores to Walker's army, which had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the Rattler to the Little Red river, a small tribuattler to the Little Red river, a small tribury of the Black, and the Forest Rose and
terel up the Tensas. The night was dark
at raining very hard. The Monitors and
training very hard. The Monitors and
tenser Louisville, one of the largest and perups best steamers on the Western waters.
Up the Tensas, or one of its tributaries, the
prest Rose or Petrel captured the steamer
tmira, loaded with stores, sugar, and rum for
the preserver. Finding the steamers which tler to the Little Red river, a small tribu-

The officers have shown great energy in

this expedition, and have met with no mis-haps. They procured a good deal of informa-tion, by which future movements will be regulated. The people in that section are

at end for the present.

One hundred and sixty-two rebel officers from Poit Hudson arrived this morning.

They are awaiting orders from the Secretary

Grierson and his cavalry have arrived at

Memphis.

New York, July 25.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th⁵
Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion for the recognition of the South, yielding his own

feelings.

Lord Palmerston said Roebuck did right in

withdrawing the motion. He hoped it would be the last time that any member of Parlia-ment would make a case of his intercourse with any foreign sovereignty, it being ex-

tremely irregular.

Mr. O'Donoughue protested against Mr. Roebuck's bitter hostility to the North. He believed that Mr. Roebuck and his friends were

actuated by the belief that the destruction of

the Union would be a great advantage to England. He should consider it the greatest calamity to the the world.

GAPE RACE, July 25.

Madrid, July 14.—The assertions of Spanity in Journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy are utterly false. Spain will await the initiative step of England and France.

Spain will and and France.

St. Louis, July 26.

Deserters, who are continually coming in from Johnson's army, express themselves dis-satisfied with the shape the campaign is taking, and are willing to throw down their arms and

take the oath of allegiance. The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to nine hundred men.

Few people were found in the place, most of them are foreigners. Pemberton was cursed liberally as a traitor and unworthy of confidence.

dence.
At Vicksburg the Federal works are being velled and the rebel fortifications put into

more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place will be held as a first-class military fortifica-

A large number of prisoners, who were aptured at Port Hudson, have joined the

The following was received on Saturday offernoon at headquarters of this department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 25.

The Major-General Commanding directs the program you that he exceed the program of the

The Major-General Commanding directs me to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday.

This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly en route to Culpepper and Orange C. H., and probably his rear has passed the Shenan-Achter this place and Stransburg.

doah at this place and Strausburg.

(Signed)

A. A. MATHEWS,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Federals.

Memphis.

city.

The Post's Washington special says: Returned prisoners from Richmond state that, in less then twenty-four hours after Jeff Davis less then twenty-four hours after Jeff Davis issued his conscription proclamation, a wholesale conscription commenced there.

It is believed that a general exchange of prisoners will soon be effected.

By the Roanake we have City of Mexico dates of the 10th. It appears that the council of notabilities declared that the Mexican nation, through them, select an empire as the form of Government and proclaim Maximilian of Austria Emperor. Should he decline, the throne they implore the French Emperor to select a person in whom he has full confi-Elmira, loaded with stores, sugar, and rum for the rebei army. Finding the steamers which had conveyed Gen. Walker's army had returned up the Ouachita, the expedition started up that river and came suddenly upon two rebeisteamers; but the rebels set them on fire and they were consumed. One steamer loaded with ammunition escaped above the fort at Harrisonburg, which is a very strong work, and unassailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation over 100 feet high, which elevation covers a water battery of heavy to select a person in whom he has full confidence to occupy the throne. This proclama-tion was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, whence it was sent by a French steamer to Havana. Lieut. Selfridge was fortunate enough, how-

Washington, July 27.
Advices from the army of the Potomac say
that a large number of horses have been found ever, to hear of a large quantity of ammuni-tion that had lately been hauled from Natchez and deposited at Trinity, due west of Natchez, in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahanfrom whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns, and ammunition are transported. He captured 15,000 rounds smooth-bore ammunition, 10,000 rounds for Enfield rifles, 224 rounds fixed am-

nock, on Saturday, between Kelly's Ford and Waterloo. Materioo.

The Star says: On Thursday last, while the third and fifth army corps of Gen. Meade's army were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap, information was received that General Longstreet was sending a brigade of his corps forward in order to possess himself of corps forward in order to possess himself of the Gap.

Gen. Spinola, commanding the Excelsion

Gen. Spinola, commanding the Excelsior Brigade, with 800 men, at was once ordered forward. The commanding General supposed the rebels were only in small force on and behind the crest of a hill about a mile from the Gap, between it and front Royal, and therefore thinks the brigade is sufficient to dislodge the enemy.

About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill was a store wall and behind this regulated. The people in that section are very hostile to the government, and are rank rebels. I have the honor to be, etc.,
(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER. To Gideon Welles.

CAIRO, July 25.

Passengers who arrived here to-day from Vicksburg report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the pursuit of Johnston is extend for the present.

disledge the enemy.

About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill was a stone wall, and behind this there was a small rebel force. Gen. Spinola at once took an observation of the ground, and pointing out to his regimental commanders the work they would have to perform he ordered his gallant brigade forward, and with bayonets they marched forward, when the rebels quickly fled from the hill and took refuge behind the stone wall. Up to this the brigade rushed forward also, when, from behind it arose a whole brigade of Georgians and two regiments of North Carolina sharpshooters, all under command of Gen. Anderson. But our troops heeded them not, and aimed shower of rifle bullets and artillery fire in their front and on the flank, and pushed rapidly forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scampering over the field. The rebel loss was not less than five hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. We had no artillery, while the Confederates had 67 pieces. That night our soldiers bivouacked on the battle-ground, and the next morning we marched into Front Royal. It is the opinion among the military men that the rebels greatly outnumbered us at least six to one, but they appeared to be completely flogged out, and, after being dislodged from the stone wall, they could not move up a hill on their way to an upright position, but crawled on their hands and knees, thus giving our men an opportunity of pouring in an effective fire, of which they eagerly availed themselves in this fight.

General Spinola received two very severe

fight. General Spinola received two very severe

St. Louis, July 26.

Specials from Memphis on the 2:3d give particulars of the occupation of Jackson. A portion of our forces under Gen. Park made an attack, and were met by a legion of new recruits from South Carolina, who, after an engagement of half an hour, retreated with a loss of 300. Our men occupied their position until morning, when they made a second advance, and discovered that the rebels had evacuated, setting fire to a number of houses containing commissary and quartermasters' wounds, one in the right foot, which tore open the heel for two or three inches, and one through the fleshy part of the right side. Washington, July 27.
The following despatch was received at the
Navy Department to-day: evacuated, setting fire to a number of houses containing commissary and quartermasters' stores, which were entirely consumed, with the addition of forty other buildings, ignited from the houses fired by the rebels.

The city was at once occupied by Sherman, who sent cavalry to interrupt communication, and to prevent the army of Jonston from joining Bragg, which it was supposed he would endeavor to do. The rebel army left but little behind. They took all their sick with them. Deserters, who are continually coming in

Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-STEAMER DINSMORE,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, July 21.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 19th inst, a large side wheel steamer, trying to run into Charles-ton, was chased by the Canandaigua, and other outside blockaders, and finally headed other outside blockaders, and many header off and drawn upon the shoals by Commander Geo. W. Powers, of the Catskill, when anchored abreast of Fort Wagner on picket duty. The steamer was fired by her crew and is now a total wreck. The chances of success to such enterprises are materially lessened by our occupation of the main channel. (Signed) J. A. DAHLGREN,

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.
Gov. Parker has just issued a proclamation stating that no draft has yet been ordered in New Jersey; that 30 days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering; that all that are recircled in that time will be receited should a raised in that time will be credited should a draft be made; that there will be no draft for the old deficiency claimed as due from the

State.

The proclamation closes by calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for this State, so as to avoid any necessity for a draft. PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

The draft in the Nineteenth Ward was finished this foreneon, completing the Third Congressional District. At the close of the drawings three cheers were given for the country, right or wrong. The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the first and second districts.

New York, July 28.

Boston papers announce the capture and de-

New York, July 28.

Boston papers announce the capture and destruction of the bark Good Hope, from Boston for Cape of Good Hope, and the capture of the bark I. W. Leaser, from Boston for Hong Kong, by the pirate Georgia. The Leaser was bonded for 15,000 dollars.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Lexination dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The retels came to Kentucky river, at Clay's Ferry. Saunder's command, nearly all the troops from Hickman Bridge, will insure the safety of Lexington. Generals Carter and Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the retels.

Looga, which place is occupied by the divis-ion of Gen. Claiborne; the other commands of the army are stationed at different points rebels.
A special to the Commercial from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Sanders. After long the Knoxville and Western and Atlan-c railroads in surporting distance of Chatta-oega. The evening before leaving, this gentheman held a lengthy conversation with a friend, of Gen. Bragg's staff, and was assured that a dangerous demoralization threatened, which, unless speedily arrested, would disin-integrate and destroy the army. The men,

a small detachment under Col. Sanders. After a severe fight of an hour our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, badly cut up. The rebel force is estimated at 2,500, with six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army.

At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following. Martial law was proclaimed in Lexington to day, and all ablebodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five have been ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels. Rebel citizens report the rebel force at over fifteen thousand, moving in a northerly direction, via Crab Orchard. integrate and destroy the army. The men, the officer said, were despondent, and, unless rallied by signal successes, would prove of no value in time of the army's sorest need. He expressed the hope that a disposition would spring into existence among the people to move for a reconstruction of the Union.

Bragg's Chief Engineer deserted and delivered himself yesterday to our pickets. He is at present with Gen. Sheridan at Cowan.

He confirms the statements above, and adds that the hostility among the troops and people to Bragg is firm and unrelenting. The desire for a new commander is general. The troops have lost confidence in Bragg, and all look for his early supercedure. He represents erly direction, via Crab Orchard.

erly direction, via Crab Orchard.

New York, July 23.

A despatch from Harper's Ferry to the Philadelphia Enquirer says the results of the engagement of Thursday last at Front Royal, as reported here, are highly encouraging. The intention was to cut Lee's army in too, and it succeeded to the extent that Ewell's corps is reported to be entirely cut off from communication with Lee, and its capture or di persion is almost certain.

The Post says it is stated on good authority that the draft will not commence this week, but the probability is that it will be deferred only a short time. That it will be prevented by the action of the State authorities, which some of the sympathizers with the rioters

by the action of the State authorities, which some of the sympathizers with the rioters hope, is altogether unlikely.

The rebel steamer Merrimac, built by the British for the rebels last year, arrived here, captured by the gunboat Iroquois, while running the blockade of Wilmington. She is 5,000 tons, iron vessel, and loaded with cotton.

concentrated upon the 54th Massachusetts regi-ment. They fought heroically, and retired only when the rest did. Col. Putman, com-manding the storming party, after they had gained part of the fort and planted the flag on WASHINGTON, July 28.
Information received to-day shows that
Lee's army, under Longstreet, Hill, and Ewell,
passed through Chester Gap Thursday and
Friday, and are now at and south of Culpepthe parapet, sent to Generals Strong and Sey-mour for reinforcements, but both these Gen-erals had been wounded. Meantime his party were being decimated by rebel grape, and when Gen. Stevenson's brigade had received orders to advance it was too late. Our gallant per. Buford's cavalry opposed them but had to

It is generally thought Lee was making all possible speed to Richmond; but Gen. But of thinks the rebels intend making a stand on the south side of the Rapid Ann. on the south side of the Kapid Ann.

Rebel prisoners say our cavalry has done
more to defeat Lee's plans than any other
arm. Also that a great deal of despondency
prevails in the South and in the army in conequence of the recent defeats of Lee's, while the defection of Joe Johnston and his refusal to obey the orders of Jeff Davis, will neces-

itate the reconstruction of the army in the outhwest. One hundred and forty-four rebels, recently captured in Virginia, arrived to-day. Among them are eight officers, of whom a Captain who was captured at Vicksburg and paroled, but who had violated his word, and was again found in the service, armed and equipped. Some of these prisoners are anxious to take the oath of allegiance and others to be ex-

NASHVILLE, July 28. A foraging party captured and brought to town two wagon loads of disloyal citizens residing near the Hermitage. They were sent to the Penitentiary.

MEMPHIS, July 27.

changed.

Ruggles's rebel force, in front of Corinth, have fallen back. Scouts report that he was ordered to Georgia, but when he commenced the movement his men deserted in large numbers, and the order was countermanded Chalmers is moving toward the Alabama line.
Biffles, Forrest, Wilson, and others have

been ordered to scour the country for con-General Dodge is active, and watches the enemy's every move, and his forces are fully employed at all times. Scarcely a day passes that he does not strike the enemy at some

Sr. Louis, July 28.

The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi river. The steamer Albert Pearce sailed this even-

ing for New Orleans with a large load of privale freight, and a long passenger list.
The Continental left yesterday for the same port, heavily loaded with Government stores. LEXINGTON, KY., July 28.
At a convention held in this city to-day,

Brutus J. Clay. of Bourbon county, was nominated on the fifth ballot for Congress, to fill the vacancy in the Ashland District, occasioned by the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal. CINCINNATI, July 29.

A special to the Commercial, dated Washington, 28th, says advices from the front to-

day state that the greater portion of the rebel army has arrived below Culpepper, on the road leading from Thornton's and Ohester Gaps, and is concentrating at that point. The Rap-idan river will probably be the rebels' line of defence, for a while at least, thus protecting the Virginia Central Railroad. A retreat may go even to Gordonsville Junction of the Rich-mond and Alexandria and Virginia Central The Republican says that three days ago the

rebels took care to burn the buildings which were erected by our Commissaries, Quarterwere erected by our Commissaries, Quarter-masters, &c., for army use, while we were in occupation of Aquia Creek, and which were left standing when we evacuated that position. This proceeding signifies pretty clearly a re-occupation of that place by the two armies. Copies of a Southern journal of the 23d are at hand, while the Richmond papers are here. The former contains very gloomy editorials, most of them on the Southern conscription set. The Georgia Times has a long article.

The former contains very gloomy editorials, most of them on the Southern conscription act. The Georgia Times has a long article, showing that but nine thousand men remain in the States in full rebel possession, who can be called upon under the wholesale conscription just ordered by Jeff Davis. It presents detailed statistics to show this.

The North Carolina papers complain bitterly of the quota placed upon that State as being larger than that of any other State. The Raleigh Progress is complained of by the Petersburg Express for following the footsteps of the Raleigh Standard, a journal very hostile to the Richmond Government.

The Progress says that Davis must have more troops or abandon the cause.

The Examiner calls for a court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Lee regarding the attack on Meade at Gettysburg, and also one for Pemberton on the surrender of Vicksburg.

This evening's Republican has a long double-leaded editorial, evidently inspired from high sources, and arguing the necessity of the Army of the Potomac maintaining a defensive position in front of Washington, while our forces elsewhere resume the offensive. This policy, it thinks, will compel them to come this way and fight.

Gen. Stoneman has been ordered to duty of no ordinary character in the War Department, He still remains in command of his corps.

MEMPHIS, July 27.

By the arrival of the Sunshine, advices from Jackson to the 25th are received.

Gen. Sherman had evacuated that town af-Gen. Sherman had evacuated that town atterits entire destruction, save the State House and Governor's mansion. These are the only two buildings left standing.

Sherman's army will arrive in Vicksburg before the close of the month.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Nine surgeons of Morgan's band arrived in Philadelphia this morning. This evening they took pessage on a tug bound for Ft. Delaware, 47 miles below Philadelphia. The prisoners of war took a meal at the Continental, where they registered their names and affixed the title of C. S. A. to each. Some one erased these letters and inserted Kentucky. There are row about 1,000 rebel prisoners at the fort. Any number of them are willing to take the oath of allegiance.

Any number of them are walls of some oath of allegiance.

Ex U. S. Senator Wall, of New Jersey, for expressing disloyal sentiments at the Delaware Water Gap yesterday, was beaten most unmercifully by Geo. Benners, a government contractor of Philadelphia. Wall took the The Secretary of War to-day issued an order that John Morgan and his commissioned officers shall be confined in the Columbus pen-

officers shall be confined in the Columbus penitentiary till Col. Straight's officers are released or exchanged by the rebels.

The following information was received at headquarters last night: Col. Pegram, with between 1,500 and 2,000 men, crossed Cumberland river a day or two since, and moved north toward Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at last accounts.

The prevailing opinion here in military cir-

north toward Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at last accounts.

The prevailing opinion here in military circles is, that when Pegram started he was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape. The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such that it will be impossible for him either to advance much further or escape.

Columbus specials say the question whether Cayt. Burbeck had authority to accept the surrender of Morgan will be speedily determined. Burbeck was not regularly elected militia Captain, nor had he any command at the time of Morgan's surrender.

Burbeck and a few companions were acting as guides for Morgan, when the latter, discov-

Burbeck and a rew companious were all as guides for Morgan, when the latter, discovering our forces closing in upon him, offered to surrender to him in order that he might secure terms to suit himself. Burbeck at once granted the terms which Morgan proposed. A few moments afterwards Shackelford came up and took charge of the gang, refusing to recognize the terms of surrender. Morgan will doubtless be sent back to Columbus and lodged in the penitentiary.

The draft will take place in this State in a few days.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WINCHESTER, TENN., July 25, 1863, Anxious to escape the noxious atmosphere that renders Tullahoma so unhealthy and disagreeable to one possessed of moderately well organized olfactories, I embraced an excellent opportunity of quitting the pestiferous locality, for a trip to the delightful camp of the mounted infantry, situated in the vicinity of the tranquil little village of Normandy.

The slow progress made over the rough and uneven roads, cut by the wheels of war's charlot, offered admirable opportunity for observing the condition of the country, the exserving the condition of the country, the ex-tent of its resources, and of inquiring as to the disposition of the people. Passing through an extensive tract of un-

rassing through an extensive and to the prolific country, covered with a dense forest of jack oaks, we emerged in a small but fertile valley, watered by a serpentine stream, emanating from mountain springs.

No matter how inconsiderable in size the valley may be, it is invariably inhabited and under cultivation. The slopes of the ridges that enclose these fertile basins are tilled as well as the low lands, and generally produce the most valuable crops. I frequently saw side hills, so declivitous as to render the use of a plough impossible, growing excellent corn-crops, promising an earlier and more abund-ant yield than the soil of the valley, though

sessing the advantage of an irrigating wamilitary duty, to be found in the country. The gardens and crops are tended exclusively almost by the women and the few negroes who

are left in the country.

Near the camp of the mounted infantry I found a farm that, from the excellent condition of the fences, the well tended corn-fields, tion of the fences, the well tended corn-fields, and the newly harvested wheat-fields—the grain in the shock—had suffered but little from the ravages of a devastating war, from the effects of which it seemed a miracle that anything should escape. I drew up before the little frame faun-house, and was kindly invited in by a gray-headed cld gentleman and a venerable looking lady. I is quired the cause of this singular state of preservation in which we found his property, when devastation had

we found his property, when devastation had visited with a heavy hand his less fortunate, but doubtless less deserving neighbors.
When the question of renouncing allegiance to the Federal Government and of raising the standard of revolt was submitted to the people of Tennessee, this old man, who had seen and experienced the buffetings of dangerous commotions before, who knew and appreciated the value of the institutions that rebellion would crush, used his voice and vote to avert would chish used his voice and voice to average the awful calamities that the folly of his fel-low-citizens would bring upon the country and their own heads. His opposition extend-ed no further than that of cool, deliberate, and unimpassioned argument against the policy of secession. When the excited and exasperated passions of the people would tolerate no long-er the advocacy of anti-secssion principles, and the despotic authorities of the State sanc-tioned the suppression of any influence calculated to deter the people from joining the insurgents, the old man resolved to give full rein to the destructive madness of the hour, and pursue in peace the quiet avocation of a farmer. The exemplary character of the man, materially delivers that could in the property of the state of the man, untarnished by a single wrong that could invite the vengeance even of an intolerant fanaticism, served as an amulet against the despoiling hand of the most earnest and otherwise

refresh themselves. Colonel Grider was loosening finely their old carrion sentiments, and they, I fancy, were almost ready to disgorge the fithy stuff. Unluckily the Federal soldiers came and they fled.

We received a hearty welcome from our friends, and the ladies of the neighborhood treated us to the good things of their larders, dairies, and gardens, and I earnestly hope that through God's mercies every husband, brother, and son, after having assisted to crush fanaticism and to cause our glorious old Union to swing back into her old orbit, and honor, morality, and peace to gladden our land, that they each one may return to those good ladies.

The men were all highly pleased, and want to be stationed at Mt. Gliead. All thanks to cur friends. The next day we returned to Munfordville without seeing any guerillas, and heaving of only three in the vicilities. unscrupulous enemies. On the previous occupation of the country by the Federal army under Buell, he had voluntarily renewed by oath his allegiance to the old Union and fidelity to the Constitution. Not a Federal arm was raised against him, and his private rights were as sacredly respected as though the tocsin of war had not been heard among the hills of Tennessee. His layelty of that nurs and unbending charses. loyalty, of that pure and unbending charac-ter that challenges the highest admiration, and the most thorough protection that the ex-igencies and inconveniences of war can af-ford, induced the anthorities to proclaim that ford, induced the authorities to proclaim that
the spoliation of this man's property would
be followed by full and thorough retaliation
on his rebellious neighbors, should the section be reoccupied by the Union army.
The threat had served him a good purpose.
While the rebel army was at Tullahoma, and
its foraging parties were stripping his neigh
hors almost to destitution, they had seldom
exacted anything of him, and if perchance
they did it was to no oppressive extent.

It is too much the practice in our army to
conceive that the exigencies of the service re-

[For the Louisville Journal,

The Democrat distinguishes the Union Democracy as "the horse-contracting phalanx."

Now there are no persons who have enjoyed privileges granted by "the present administration" with more avidity than the proprietors of the Democrat. Before Nashville was even partially relieved of the restrictions upon its trade, the papers of that city teemed with flaming advertisements of sutlers' goods for sale by Harney & Hughes.

Another evidence of the "disinterestedness" of those Editors may be cited. The Frankfort Commonwealth, published by Hodges, Hughes, conceive that the exigencies of the service require the levying of heavy contributions on Union citizens, whenever a fortunate escape has left an ample supply of provisions for the sustenance of the family. I have witnessed this indiscrimate and indiscrete deprivation of our friends, and spoken of it before.

It was encouraging to see, that, although Col. Wilder's command were encamped in the meadow opposite, not a sheaf of the harvested grain had been taken from the deserving old grain had been taken from the deserving old Unionist.

The camp of the mounted brigade is located in a delightful and healthy position, on the shaded banks of Duck river.

I was pleased to notice the additional properties of those Editors may be cited. The Frankfort Commonwealth, published by Hodges, Hughes, & Co., does the public printing for the State. While the Louisville Democrat, published by Hodges, Hughes, being the State Printer, and supports the Bramlette Union ticket, while the Louisville Democrat, published by Hodges, Hughes, and the state of the harvested Commonwealth, published by Hodges, Hughes, & Co., does the public printing for the State.

in a delightful and healthy position, on the shaded banks of Duck river.

I was pleased to notice the addition to the ferce of the 92d Illinois. This regiment having, through a long and praiseworthy service, become hardened to the privations and dangers, the best the notion ticket, and standare ady to pick up all the crumbs that fall from the rebel sympathics. The Commonwealth, it is true, is under the sole editorial control of that loyal gers that beset the path of a soldier, is admirably qualified for the arduous and dangerous service allotted to this industrious

The brigade had just returned from a scout through the wealthy horse-raising region to the west and south of Columbia, in search of negroes and horses. The 92d Illinois was not NEW YORK, July 29.

The Herald's Washington despatch says Earl Russell has, ere this, been informed that the United States will not permit the fitting out of vessels of war in British ports to prey upon our commerce, and that if it is allowed to proceed we shall not hesitate to go into British ports to capture such vessels. If this be war, England must make the most of it. In a little while all the principal Southern ports from Virginia to Texas will be garrisoned with Union troops, and our whole navy, except what may be required to keep opea nounted, and it was one of the objects of the

mounted, and it was one of the objects of the expedition to procure animals sufficient to mount the regiment.

Col. Wilder, with the 72d Indiana, Colonel Miller, and the 98th Illinois, Col. Funkhouser, had just returned from a short trip through the wealthier portions of Lincoln county. This region was found stripped of everything valuable in the way of horse-flesh. Either the citizens had run off this species of property southward or the enemy had impressed it for the good of the rebel service.

Col. Jordan's 17th Indiana and the 123d Illinois, Col. Monroe, who commanded the expedition, took a greater circuit, and, after a stay of eight days, returned encumbered with such property as it was the object of the expedition to secure.

This latter force left camp on the 10th, and travelled by way of Shelbyville, Farmington, caregory what may be required to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi, will be liberated for operations against a foreign foe.

There are indications that the British Government will take a sensible view of their course, and avoid any collision with the United States, but if it should not we shall un-

travelled by way of Shelbyville, Farmington, and Lewisburg to Columbia. At Lewisburg the men were welcomed in the most enthusiastic and encouraging manner, the citizens showering upon them without stint the most

flattering favors and cheering words of wel-An old, dingy looking jail seemed to elicit An old, dingy looking jail seemed to elicit their most earnest antipathy, and from all quarters came the prayer for its destruction. It seems that the loyalists in this locality have been most shamefully and persistently persecuted. Many, for no other crime than that of unswerving devotion to the Constitution and Union, have been immured in the dampness and darkness of this repulsive prisonhouse. And now, that the presence of the avengers offered opportunity, the attrition of oppression had forced the persecuted populace to demand the demolition of the structure.

The promulgation of the order found willing hands for its execution and this minia-

The promulgation of the order found willing hands for its execution and this miniature bastile was razed to its foundation. The overjoyed Unionists who had been despoiled of their property made no delay in informing on their rebellious neighbors, who had advised the taking of their property, and retributive hands engerly seized of the sympathizers with rebellion every horse and negro found upon the premises. The day of rackoning had come and not an offender was spared.

Columbia and the plantations continuous

spared.

Columbia and the plantations contiguous were better stocked than any other portion of the country passed through. Few friends were found here, and the addition to the stock of captured animals was large and valuable. The plantation of Gen. Lucius Polk was visited, and all the negroes and horses found there were brought away. The object of the expedition having been proclaimed, to accept for service in a colored claimed, to accept for service in a colored brigade all the negroes who saw fit to offer themselves, there was a continual influx of the colored race as long as the command re-

the colored race as long as the command remained at Columbia.

A stock of dry goods, doabtless smuggled through the lines by authorized traders, who violated their permits, was captured and brought to camp. The eyes of the police are turned to the subject, and the disreputable business will not prosper in the department.

The command returned, after continuing on the Hampshire, by way of Mr. Pleasant and

The command returned, after continuing on to Hampshire, by way of Mt. Pleasant and Cornersville, to Shelbyville. In the vicinity of Cornersville the advance guard was fired on by a party of bushwhackers, concealed in the underbrush that covered an inaccessible hillside, and private Stewart, of the 17th Indiana, was killed. The exasperation that followed this murder of an excellent soldier by lurking miscreants rose to such a height that the commander of the expedition, with the greatest difficulty, prevented the laying waste of the entire country contiguous to the scene the entire country contiguous to the scene

of the entire country contiguous to the scene of the cutrage.

Determined to prevent as far as proclamation could conduce to that end a repetition of sim-ilar outrages, Col. Monroe declared to the people his intention, if the guilty party in this offence ilaroutrages, Col. Monroe declared to the people his intention, if the guilty party in this offence against the laws of civilized warfare be not delivered to the Federal authorities within a stated period, of burning every house within a radius of ten miles. These unchristian dogs of war have been harbored in this region, and, whether the threat be made good or not (and I do not believe it should be on the first offence,) the animus of the Commander will warn the people against tolerating these warn the people against tolerating these shameless scoundrels in their midst.

The citizens all along the route denoun The citizens all along the route denounced the practice of bushwhacking, and promised, whenever the knowledge of organized murderers of this ilk should come to their ears, to report them to the Federal authorities. When the fismes of burning dwellings shall light up this benighted, fanatic region, the people may wake to a realizing sense of the duty they owe themselves, as well as humanity, in discountenancing and opposing all such unlawful, uncivilized proceedings. QUILL.

Fifteen thousand wounded soldiers in all have been taken from the field at Gettysburg and sent to different hospitals throughout the country. About five thousand still remain there. Of those removed three thousand were rebels-twelve thousand our own

There is now a force of twelve thou sand of cavalry, infantry, and artillery within the limits of the city of New York, prepared

to suppress any disturbance. CAMP LAUCK, MUNFORDVILLE, KY., July 25. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Kentucky, but, owing to my request, he re-called the order and sent thirty-four men un-der my command to guard the train to Rocky

fill, and then proceed to the speaking and find out all we could and report to him. So if there is any wrong I alone am to biame for it. Our neighbors and friends were taken completely by surprise, and none more so than Major Wright. Now they have another thing is the country the interest the interest the interest.

Munfordville without seeing any guerillas, and hearing of only three in the vicinity of Rocky Hill.

L. S. BERK,

[For the Louisville Journal.

gentleman, Col. Hodges, but the Hughes

every side. "Who can dodo." a Co.? triotism" of Harney, Hughes, & Co.?

ted States: but if it should not, we shall un duestionably have a foreign war upon our bands without delay.

Rebel despatches, dated July 1st, state that

there is no change in affairs to-day. The Federals are busily engaged in tearing up the track between Brandon and Jackson. They burned the depot at the latter place last night Grant is preparing to fall back, as there is no water in his front. The Confederate army has

water in his front. The Confederate army has gone into a permanent camp.

Grant is reported to be shipping troops down the Mississippi river for the purpose of attacking Mobile.

Licut. Gen. Hardee has arrived and taken command under Johnston. Pemberton's corps will be organized immediately and placed in the field.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 21st, at the residence of Mr. Jame Morton, the bride's father, late of Nashville, by Elde D. P. Henderson, Mr. William B. Talley, of Mur freesboro, to Miss Josephine Morron.

DIED,

In Olathe, Kansas, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Emma H
wife of Jas. C. Hamilton, and daughter of the la
Leonard Rogers, of Louisville.

In this city, on Monday, July 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., SAMY L., son of S. P. and O. C. Fuller, aged years, 6 months, and 23 days.

For Sale or Exchange,

planted out.

Will be sold for part cash and balance on time to suit the purchaser, or will be exchanged for a medium sized dwelling-house in the central portion of Louis-

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT

FOR 5-20 LOAN.

No. 114 South Third St., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS NOW CON-templating the formation of National Banking stociations, under Secretary Chae's Bill, passed at le last session of Congress, are reminded that the 5-30 con, now for a limited period to be obtained at par, soy after the first of August be withdrawn from the

in mproved condition of military affairs, and the mat auccession of victories, together with the trien of the preparations for the issue of the Hundred Millions of Legal Tender interesting noies, or Treasury Notes, renders the issuighter long or permanent loans at present exceedioubtful.

On the 25th inst., Mr. John Cain, Sr., at his son's evidence, in Jefferson county, Ky., in the 71st year of is age, of paralysis of the brain.

Co. of the firm take all the perquisites from

"Who can doubt the earnest pa-

New York, July 29.

Capt. 33d Kentucky.

Tive Years' success in All Parts of the world Prices unchanged. The best Pump for cisterns, wells, &c. Raises from all depths—torces to all distances—throws 75 feet by hose—will not rust or freeze—simple, strong, durable. Drawings and prices sent free. jyl4 w4 474 Broadway, N. Y. MESSAS. EDITORS: Believing that justice to an old friend demands of me an unqualified contradiction to a report which has been put in circulation by some rebels in the upper porion of Warren county, as I understand, which tion of warren county, as I understand, which is designed as a rebel subterfuge to insidiously operate against Maj. Geo. Wright, who is the Union candidate for the Senate from the counties of Warren and Logan, and to create, if possible, a diversion in favor of P. Hines, who THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the Bullitt county jail:
One necro woman calling herself MARGA-RET MODIE, is about 35 of years old, black to sum Moo from the profile, Alabama, Also, one female runaway slave (the daughter of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and color and a new color with the profile of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and color and the profile of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and color and the profile of the said Margaret, mulatto color, twelves years old, and color and the profile of the said Margaret, mulatto color, twelves years old, and color and the profile of the said Margaret, mulatto color, twelves years old, and color and the profile of the said Margaret of the said Margare is the no-more-men-and-no-more-money candidate for the same position, is my only spology for asking a place in your columns for this communication. The report put in circulation is that Major Wright telegraphed said Margaret, ministo coor, weeves years out, and calls her name ANNA.

Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name NORAH, brown color, about eight years old (child of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name RID-LE and Margaret, about six years old (child of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAR-OLINE, black color, about two years old (child of the said Margaret), all belonging to the same person.

m3 w6m

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C. circulation is that Major Wright telegraphed to Munfordville for soldiers to attend a public speaking at Mt. Gilead on Mt. nday, the 20th inst., and that, in obedience to that request, I took part of my company down, and from this false statement they are making false deductions, and to what extent I do not know.

Now the facts are these: I was very anxious to attend that speaking, as it was in my neighborhood; so on Monday morning, the 20th inst, I called on Col. Pennebaker and asked permission to go to Rocky Hill station and then out to the speaking. He replied that he had received a telegram that there were about twenty five rebels near that place, and

Sheriff's Sale.

Py Virtue of an Ordler of the Boone Decounts Court, I will offer and expose to sale, to the highest birder, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, one negro man named Bill. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 158 lbs, about 24 years old, dark copper color, and have slong soar about the wrist of his left arm. Says he belongs to Samuel Davis, of Knex county, Tennessee Said negro I will sell on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security Sale to be on the first Monday in October, 1863.

1921 wim A. Q. BAKER, S. B. C.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dys

produces a color not to be distinguished from nature-warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies

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LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. S1 Barelay Street, New York. (Late 283 Broadway and 18 Bond str

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP

mulatto boy, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 22 years of age.

DAYE, a man, who says he belongs to Ralph Martin, of Wilson county, Tenn. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, and about 23 years of age.

JIM, a man, who says he belongs to John Scrugges, of Lawrence county, Ala.; is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper colored, and about 21 years of age.

GEORGE, a man, who says he belongs to Joe Rodgers, of Logan county, Ky.; is 5 feet 5 inches high, very black, and about 35 or 64 years of age.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to Jim. Anderson, of Huntsville, Ala., 5 feet 2 inches high, copper colored, and about 21 years of age.

MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Doughty, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 or 29 years of age, and very black.

HENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark mulatto, pock-marked, and about 25 years of age.

SHELFHY HARWELLS.

Jaller of Simpson co., Ky.

Major Wright. Now they have another thing in view, and that is to create the impression that we overstepped propriety in taking soldiers to a public speaking, and thereby get some Union men to condemn our actions as soldiers. I only have to say that it will not do for traitors to judge loyal men by themselves; the former disregard allegiance, honor, and the will of the majority of their fellow-citizens. This was proven when General Buckner invaded our State, and the rebels, though vastly in the minority, shouldered though vastly in the minority, shouldered their old muskets and rushed to the railroad to guard it from any approach of their loyal neighbors. They were valiant looking fellows with their old muskets and under the SALE OF LANDS, HOUSES, & LOTS. A S EXECUTOR OF D. A. RUSSELL, DECEASED, rotection of a traitorous army. But at Mt. Gilead, last Monday, some could not stand the glitter of steeled bayonets, but scattered like crows affrighted after haying gorged to their content and then gone to some cool nook to refresh themselves. Colonel Grider was loos-631 Acres of Land,

In Hopkins county, Ky., on Green River, immediately below the mouth of Pitman's Creek. Said lands are rich and fertile; also Three Houses and Lots In Danville: One is a large Brick, with 8 rooms, besides kitchen, good out-houses, fine garden, and good water. It is one of the most pleasant locations in town. The other two are good, new Frame Buildings, large enough for small families, with 1/4 acres of land attached to each.

Terms liberal.

M. J. DURHAM, Executor.

Danville, June 16—wif

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B. H. JAMES, A RETIRED PHYSICIAN OF Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given to die. His child was cured, and is now alive an ell. Desircus of beneath the consumption, and is now alive an ell. Desircus of beneath in the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay exponses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate, Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, names at in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea sthe stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away (the muscles. Address CKADDOCK & CO., n25 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SEWING MACHINES!

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

These Machines have taken the First Pre-New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Including every State Fair where exhibited in 186

The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the First Premium in ev-ery Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date. ### Machines furnished of the same patterns and at the same price, making either the Grover & Baker stitch or the Shuttle Stitch, as customers preier. GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO., aprit wif 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville. JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville. Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop

Jo. K. GANT, JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian County, Christian Co. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse, LOUISVILLE, KY. SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales.

mar24 dlm&wtf

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A.B. SEMPLE & SONS! Louisville, General Agents for the State of Kentucky, They may be procured at retail of the following par-

JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Fifth sireet, near Main street, Louisville, Fifth street, hoar main street, Louisville,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville, CHAS. H. BRADFORD, New Albany, Indiana. WELLS, KELLOGO, & CO., Evansville, Indiana.

Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Rife can be bitained from, and all needed repairs made by DIOKSON & GILMORS,
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DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING On the 28th inst., of whooping-cough, Mary Albert, infant daughter of Rev. Albert H. and Mary E. Redford. FLY-KILLER Supplies a want feit by every good housekeeper. Svery sheet will kill a quart where flies are thick. Remember that it is DUTCHER'S that does this, and refuse the base imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists. A FARM OF 120 ACRES OF LAND.

A I all under fence, in Oldham county, two
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more the Louisville and Frank ort Rail.

It has good improvements on it, consisting of
ck dwelling-house, servants' house, stables, and
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Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communi-cating their symptoms by letter. Business corres-pondence strictly confidential.

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undsome premium, should the demand for Governtleans, as the basis for banking or for investta, be at all active. It is possible that the Secretaof the Treasury may receive subscriptions to the
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he Treasury with funds, or should he, in view of
manifest kenefits to the country from the present
ular mode of distributing the loans of the nation
onest the people—or to encourage the formation of
new Banks—decide it to be wise and indictions to
ther extent the time of subscriptions to the 5-20's
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of visit his intenst and principal payable in gold,
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